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BE IT EVER SO HUMBLE—The owner of the small Paris house refuses to make way for the owners of the big house. A question of money the courts will decide. Meanwhile someone is without a living room.

## U.S. Billet Destroyed By Rocket

3 Dead, 37 Hurt  
At Da Nang Base

SAIGON, July 5 (AP)—Viet Cong rockets crashed into a U.S. Air Force barracks area called "Gunfighter Village" on the big Da Nang Air Base last night, killing three Americans and wounding 37 while they slept. Two men reportedly were missing.

Military sources said most of the casualties were caused by a lone 100-pound missile that destroyed one barracks. Several other barracks were damaged.

The U.S. casualties were the heaviest from a rocket or mortar attack since last May 31 when a similar Soviet-built rocket ripped through a bunker crowded with GIs at Firebase Charlie-2 along the Demilitarized Zone. Twenty-nine U.S. troops were killed and 33 were wounded.

The U.S. Command said that fewer than ten rockets hit the base last night.

Many Not in Barracks

The barracks were occupied by enlisted men, most of them maintenance and flight-line workers. Military officials said the casualty toll might have been worse. Many of the men were not in the barracks when the rockets fell. Some were en route home from a movie and others who had just finished the midnight shift were eating in a mess hall.

A command spokesman, Maj. Charles Johnson, said it was the 18th time this year that the air base had been shelled. There also have been several other rocket attacks inside the city itself, South Vietnam's second largest after Saigon.

The defense of Da Nang, which has a population of more than 400,000, has been weakened by the withdrawal of all U.S. Marines from the region.

The command also reported that two U.S. helicopters were shot down within a mile of each other yesterday morning on the western slopes of the A Shau Valley, 55 miles west of Da Nang and three miles from the border of Laos. Two crewmen were wounded in the two crashes.

An off-light observation helicopter checking on opposing troop movements was shot down first. About an hour later, a Cobra gunship supporting the H-60 rescue operations was hit and crashed.



HAPPY BIRTHDAY—French President Georges Pompidou, finger raised, conducting children's choir yesterday in Mainz, West Germany, as they serenaded him on his 60th birthday. Chancellor Willy Brandt is beside him.

## 2,200 More GIs Leave Vietnam

SAIGON, July 5 (UPI)—The U.S. command reported today that 2,200 soldiers went home last week, cutting the American military force in Vietnam to 229,500 men, the lowest since March 31, 1968.

In announcing the lower military strength, the command said the figure did not include 32,000 airmen at bases in Thailand or 18,200 Navy and Coast Guard men in ships off the Vietnam coast.

The command said that in the five days since the latest strength figure was compiled, another 8,400 troops have received packing orders.

## Barzel, Schroeder Lead Bonn Candidates

## Kiesinger to Quit as Party Chief

By Lawrence Fellows

BONN, July 5 (NYT)—Kurt Georg Kiesinger, the former West German Chancellor, declared today that he was stepping down as chairman of the Christian Democratic Union, its Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union, led by Franz Josef Strauss, and the Social Democratic party led by Willy Brandt.

Although Mr. Kiesinger did not say it when he informed the party presidium of his decision this morning, there was a suggestion that he had also dropped out of the running for the chancellorship in the 1973 elections.

The presidium did not ask him, nor did it discuss the matter afterward. Mr. Kiesinger did not put forward the name of anyone he thought should succeed him.

There are several hats in the ring, and considerable lobbying among party leaders and some concern about how to clear away the confusion before the party conference due to be held in Saarbrücken in October, when a new party chairman is to be elected.

A leading candidate is Rainer Barzel. At 47, he is 20 years younger than the former chancellor. Mr. Barzel had been party whip for the Christian Democrats and seems to enjoy the confidence and admiration of a majority of the party's members in the Bundestag.



Kurt Georg Kiesinger

Other "grand coalition," as he had for the three years before. The parties in it were his own Christian Democratic Union, its Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union, led by Franz Josef Strauss, and the Social Democratic party led by Willy Brandt.

The two Christian unions form a single voting bloc in the Bundestag, and won narrowly in the 1969 elections, but without a majority. Mr. Brandt formed a new coalition with the Free Democratic party of Walter Scheel, the only other party to win a place in the Bundestag.

Mr. Schroeder has cautiously avoided criticism of Chancellor Brandt's policy of rapprochement with the East, in the hope of leaving intact the possibility of forging another grand coalition.

He has also seemed to favor the election of Helmut Kohl, 41, the big, energetic minister-president of Rheinland-Palatinate, as chairman of the party.

Gerhard Stoltenberg, 42, the rather bland but increasingly popular minister-president of Schleswig-Holstein, is apparently a candidate for the party chairmanship, and he seems to favor Mr. Barzel as the party's candidate for the chancellorship.

## Vatican Replies to Criticism Of Fundamental Church Law

By Marvise Howe

ROME, July 5 (NYT)—The Vatican defended today its controversial project for a "fundamental law of the church" as being just as essential as political constitutions in the contemporary world.

Msgr. Wilhelm Onclim, assistant secretary of the Vatican Commission for Revision of the Canon Law, told a crowded news conference that, like any society or association, the Roman Catholic Church needed a constitution defining the rights and duties of all believers.

The text of the charter, which has been distributed to bishops around the world, has been severely criticized by church liberals as being useless, backward and dangerous. Some observers have warned that a final statement of dogmatic principles and rules of the church would increase the divisions between conservative and progressive wings.

A member of the Canon Law Commission was reported here as saying that the fundamental law would be "a first class funeral" for the Second Vatican Council. The charter's tenets seem to contradict the evolutionary image of the church presented at Vatican II.

The 94-paragraph amended draft of the fundamental law specifically states that the church is a community of believers, "constituted on this earth in a hierarchically ordered society," with the Pope holding supreme legislative, executive and judicial powers.

In a firm restatement of papal infallibility, the text states: "The Pope is judged by no one" and "there is no appeal against a sentence by the Roman Pontiff."

The amended text has been sent to the 3,000 bishops of the Roman and oriental churches throughout the world for suggestions and modifications to be submitted before Sept. 1. The draft will probably undergo additional revisions and is not expected to be finalized before 1975 by an extraordinary world synod.

## Pompidou, Brandt in EEC Talk

Agree It Must Not  
Add U.S. Barriers

BONN, July 5 (UPI)—French President Georges Pompidou and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt agreed today that an enlarged European Economic Community must not erect new tariff barriers against the United States.

West German government spokesman Konrad Ahlers told a news conference that accord on this point emerged in the first of two days of talks between the two leaders. The talks took place during a five-hour cruise on a riverboat down the Rhine from Mainz to Coblenz.

"President Pompidou and Chancellor Brandt were united in agreeing that no new tariff barriers against the United States must be erected by an enlarged European community," Mr. Ahlers said.

Defense Question

On the question of U.S. participation in European defense, Mr. Ahlers quoted Mr. Pompidou as saying: "We have identical interests, but different positions."

Mr. Ahlers said both leaders agreed that a U.S. military presence in Europe was "indispensable." But he said the French president added: "In the long term, Europe must not remain totally dependent on the United States."

These questions were discussed within the framework of a review of prospects for the Common Market structure after Britain, Ireland, Norway and Denmark have joined.

Mr. Ahlers said Mr. Pompidou and Mr. Brandt expressed the hope that the British House of Commons would approve British entry into the EEC. He said the French president said he was convinced that "Britain will stick by the political finality of the European community."

Pompidou's 60th Birthday

It was the first meeting of the two statesmen since last month's meeting of Common Market ministers in Brussels, which cleared the way for eventual British membership. It also happened to be Mr. Pompidou's 60th birthday.

"For the start of our talks, you have chosen the incomparable setting of the river along whose banks our interests clashed for such a long time," Mr. Pompidou noted in a speech over lunch at the 300-foot-long, four-decker riverboat Lorelei cruised past vineyards and ruined castles.

Mr. Pompidou spoke of the prospect of "new dimensions and possibilities" opened up for the European Economic Community by the prospect of British entry.

"This would risk altering the nature of the community, if we did not have the conviction that England also has accomplished a historic and decisive act in turning toward the Continent," Mr. Pompidou said.

Mr. Brandt spoke with great warmth on the actions of the French government under Mr. Pompidou, which lifted the barriers to British entry imposed previously by the regime of Gen. de Gaulle.

The talks between the two leaders were held in private. Simultaneously, the two countries' foreign, economic and science ministers held separate consultations.

Officials did not disclose details of the talks, which will continue in Bonn all day tomorrow.

But West German officials said earlier the talks would center on plans for European political integration, monetary problems following the floating of the West German mark in May, prospects of balanced troop reduction in Europe and a European security conference.

## India Complain Of Incursions

NEW DELHI, July 5 (NYT)—India today charged that Pakistani troops in East Pakistan have been shelling Indian border villages and intruding into Indian territory "almost daily."

The Foreign Ministry said that the Pakistani Army, since it began its sweep through East Pakistan to put down the insurgent movement on March 25, had committed 102 "serious" border violations, killing 65 Indians, wounding 112 and kidnapping 23. Most of the casualties have been civilians, although several members of the Indian border security force have been killed.

The Indian charge followed Pakistan's charge yesterday that Indian planes have bombed some East Pakistani villages. India dismissed the accusation as "baseless."

## Kissinger Meets Thieu Rivals Before Leaving for Bangkok

By Peter Jay

SAIGON, July 5 (WP)—President Nixon's national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, left Saigon today for Bangkok after meetings with President Nguyen Van Thieu's two probable challengers in South Vietnam's October election.

Mr. Kissinger spent an hour

each with Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky and Gen. Duong Van "Big" Minh, both of whom have said they plan to run against Mr. Thieu. He also met briefly with three other political figures, two of them identified with non-Communist groups opposing Mr. Thieu.

Following the meeting with Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Ky announced that the vice-presidential candidate on his ticket will be Truong Vinh Le, a former speaker of the National Assembly and until recently a staunch Thieu supporter. Neither Mr. Thieu nor Gen. Minh have publicly named a running mate.

Mr. Kissinger's discussions today were said by sources close to Mr. Ky and Gen. Minh to have touched briefly on military and economic matters while focusing on the impending elections. Both presidential contenders were reported to have urged the United States to adopt a policy of determined impartiality.

Peace Bid Discussed

In a two-hour meeting with Mr. Thieu and U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker at the Presidential Palace yesterday, Mr. Kissinger was said to have covered much the same ground. He was also believed to have discussed with Mr. Thieu the Viet Cong's recent seven-point peace proposal, made last Thursday, in Paris, and future U.S. troop withdrawals.

There was no official comment concerning any of the discussions. The mission was described here and in Washington as a fact-finding trip by Mr. Kissinger.

Mr. Ky's choice of a running mate was yet another indication of the vice-president's determination to run, in the face of serious legislative obstacles to his candidacy.

Under the terms of South Vietnam's new election law, a presidential candidate must be endorsed by either 40 members of the national legislature or 100 provincial councilmen.

Gen. Minh is believed to have (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Japan Aiming At Friendlier U.S. Relations

By Takashi Oka

TOKYO, July 5 (NYT)—Premier Sato named today a strong new cabinet that is expected to give major attention to Japan's fraying economic relations with the United States.

At two pillars of a policy emphasizing active partnership with the United States, Mr. Sato chose two powerful rivals for the succession to the premiership, Takeo Fukuda and Kakuei Tanaka. Mr. Fukuda, 66, is the new foreign minister, while Mr. Tanaka, 55, is the minister of international trade and industry.

A third lieutenant, former chief cabinet secretary Shigeru Horii, is taking charge of party matters as secretary-general of the ruling Liberal-Democratic party.

For the last month there has been something close to a crisis atmosphere in Japanese attitudes toward the United States. Every businessman, government official and politician returning from visits to Washington and New York has brought word that American criticism and irritation over rising Japanese exports has reached a dangerously emotional level.

Exports to the United States have been booming at a time when American unemployment stands at 6.2 percent of the work force. Japan's trade surplus with the United States this year is expected to be double the \$1 billion level reached last year.

Tied of Promises

Japanese returning from the United States have reported that Americans are tired of repeated Japanese promises to undertake "ordinary marketing" or to liberalize Japan's own highly protectionist trade and capital import policies. Speedy action is vital, these Japanese say, if American irritation and frustration are to be kept from turning into outright hostility reminiscent of pre-World War II days.

Sato's new cabinet gives evidence that the premier has taken account of these feelings and has chosen individuals with sufficient political strength of their own to enforce difficult decisions.

At the first meeting of the new cabinet today, Sato requested his ministers to "tackle difficult internal and external problems with courage, and to work to improve friendly relations with the United States."

"Any least fissure between Japan and the United States must be avoided at any cost," Mr. Fukuda said at his first news conference after the cabinet meeting.

Mr. Tanaka, meanwhile, expressed the hope that, as veteran ministers, "the foreign and finance ministers would all cooperate in tackling Japanese-American problems."

## Russian Asks Asylum; Saved From Stockholm Abductors

STOCKHOLM, July 5 (Reuters)—A young Russian asked for political asylum here today after narrowly escaping a kidnapping attempt, apparently by Soviet Embassy officials, police sources said tonight.

They said passersby rescued the man after he had been knocked to the ground by three men on a street corner and dragged, shouting for help, toward a waiting car which was later found to be registered at the Soviet Embassy.

The three men fled on foot when the passersby intervened but officers from a National Police Board office overlooking the spot near the city center arrived in time to ask for the identity of the car's driver. He displayed a Soviet diplomatic passport and was allowed to leave, the sources said.

The three men were later observed near the scene in another car, which was also traced to the embassy, they added.

The man told police he had come to Stockholm as an interpreter with a Soviet team of pentathlon athletes last month.

He said passersby rescued the man after he had been knocked to the ground by three men on a street corner and dragged, shouting for help, toward a waiting car which was later found to be registered at the Soviet Embassy.

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KEEP OFF THE GRASS—Sean O'Reilly, 23, after he parachuted into Central Park in New York Sunday. He said it was an accident, that the plane's door flew open and he fell out as he was taking aerial photographs. He was given a summons for parachuting within the city limits by police who want him to tell his tale in court.



## Rome Police In Clashes With Strikers

### Scattered Walkouts Throughout Italy

ROME, July 5 (Reuters).—Police clashed with striking Defense Ministry employees in central Rome today as scattered strikes continued throughout Italy.

The clash came as groups of civilian Defense Ministry workers marched to the premier's office and sat down in the street trying to block traffic. One demonstrator and two police were reported injured as they were dispersed.

The men are demanding higher pay and improved promotion opportunities.

Hotel workers in Rome, Milan, Naples, Florence and Venice were due to end a five-day stoppage at midnight, but the unions announced that in Rome the strike would continue for another two days.

Harassed foreign tourists and Italian holidaymakers have already suffered from a three-day national strike by Italy's 160,000 hotel workers which was held from July 1-3.

Unions in the five cities then announced they would continue for another two days in the face of management refusal to accept a compromise.

The strikes came against the background of Saturday's emergency government decrees to boost investment, production and employment in the face of an economic recession.

Premier Emilio Colombo followed the decrees with an appeal to the nation to go back to work and put the economy on its feet.

Tonight 37,000 provincial postmen called off a 48-hour strike scheduled to start on Wednesday, after day-long talks at the Postal Ministry in Rome. But the nation still faces a threatened 24-hour strike by railwaymen on July 19-20.

## Moro Is in Moscow On NATO Mission

MOSCOW, July 5 (Reuters).—Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro flew here today for talks expected to focus on European security.

Mr. Moro was entrusted by the NATO foreign ministers at their meeting in Lisbon last month to convey to the Soviet Union and other interested countries their communique calling for exploratory contacts to investigate the possibility of force reductions in central Europe.

He will also discuss bilateral relations during his talks here with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Mr. Moro, who was welcomed to Moscow by Mr. Gromyko, may also have a meeting with Premier Alexei Kosygin before he leaves for home next Monday.

## Wagner, Strauss On Israel Radio By Mistake

JERUSALEM, July 5 (Reuters).—Israel radio made a mistake in broadcasting works by German composers Richard Wagner and Richard Strauss over the weekend, a radio spokesman said. Their music is banned here on the ground that they were anti-Semitic.

The spokesman said the program had been prepared by an outsider and not by the radio staff, and the inclusion of the otherwise banned music did not represent any change in policy.

The two composers have been boycotted by the Broadcasting Authority and national musical institutions in keeping with a government ruling.

## El-Fatah Says Jordan Army Is Attacking

BEIRUT, July 5 (UPI).—Palestinian guerrillas said today the Jordanian Army attacked their positions close to Jerash, north of Amman.

It said the attack followed a night of intermittent army firing "on almost all our positions."

Sources said the remaining Palestinian guerrillas in Jordan—estimated at some 3,000—are mostly grouped in the Jerash area.

Official Amman Radio made no mention of any firing.

A communiqué issued by the El-Fatah office in Beirut said army forces stationed north of Amman "opened fire against our positions in many places."

It said the shooting was concentrated on the area surrounding Gaza Camp in Jerash, 25 miles north of Amman, and against the camp itself.

The attack began at 4:30 p.m. At 6:45 a.m. heavy artillery joined in for one hour and sporadic firing continued after that, the communiqué said.

El-Fatah said the army ordered the evacuation of the village of Sakab, near Jerash, and sent reinforcements to the area.

It added, "The mobilization of the army and its actions show there are evil intentions and what happened today is evidence of these intentions."

2 Children Killed  
AMMAN, July 5 (UPI).—An Interior Ministry spokesman said today children were playing with a bomb they discovered in the Dabedda quarter of Amman when it exploded.

Two were killed and four injured, he said.

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It added, "The mobilization of the army and its actions show there are evil intentions and what happened today is evidence of these intentions."

Two were killed and four injured, he said.

## Iraq Expels 2 U.K. Aides In 'Spy Ring'

### Diplomats Also Linked To Rebellious Plot

BEIRUT, July 5 (UPI).—Iraq ordered two British diplomats out of the country today, accusing them of "participating in activities outside their acknowledged diplomatic work."

The official Iraqi news agency quoted a high-ranking Iraqi intelligence official as saying the two men had connections with a spy ring working inside the country.

It named them as air attaché Hugh Harrison and first secretary George Rolleston.

(In London, the Foreign Office declined comment on the expulsions. A spokesman said the Foreign Office has not been officially informed of the reason for them and was making inquiries in Baghdad. Mr. Harrison is a Royal Air Force wing commander and has been the embassy's acting defense attaché as well as air attaché. Mr. Rolleston, a former army officer, has been at the embassy only since February.)

The agency said a high official of the Foreign Ministry in Baghdad called in British Ambassador H.G. Balfour Paul early today and informed him the two men were considered persona non grata. They were given 24 hours to leave Iraq.

In a Baghdad-dated dispatch distributed in Beirut, the agency quoted a top Iraqi intelligence official as saying Mr. Harrison and Mr. Rolleston were "proved beyond any reasonable doubt of having connection with a spy-and-conspiracy ring working to overthrow the Iraqi regime."

It gave no further details.

The agency said Mr. Harrison has been in Iraq since 1969 and Mr. Rolleston assumed his duties as first secretary in February this year.

Storm After Calm  
The expulsions came after a period of relative calm in Iraq.

The present Ba'ath regime came to power in July 1968. The year 1969 saw the onset of an espionage fever in which more than 50 persons were executed on charges of spying for Israel, Iran or the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The espionage fever was heralded by the hanging of 14 Iraqis, nine of them Jews, in January 1969. Their bodies were publicly displayed in the center of Baghdad.

The beginning of 1970 saw 44 further executions following discovery of a coup plot, allegedly masterminded in Iran.

After this episode, Iraq quieted and political sources said it seemed apparent the Ba'athists had firmly entrenched themselves in power.

Israelis Cool on Sisco  
TEL AVIV, July 5 (UPI).—Discussions between the United States and Israel on whether Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco should again visit the Middle East are still under way, and no firm decision has yet been made, diplomatic sources said tonight.

The sources said the Sisco visit, tentatively scheduled for July 15, may hinge on the outcome of the current visit to Cairo of Mr. Bergus and Mr. Stern.

The sources said Israel officials are keenly watching the outcome of their current talks in Cairo, and are suspicious of them.

The diplomatic sources said the current feeling in Jerusalem is that Egypt still owes Israel an answer to those proposals. Since the Sisco visit, President Sadat, in a number of speeches which the Israeli branded "belligerent," has said his price for reopening the canal is a total Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab lands captured in the 1967 Middle East war.

They said that unless Mr. Bergus and Mr. Stern find Mr. Sadat in a more flexible mood, the Israeli government may advise Mr. Sisco that a visit at this time would not be worth while.

U.S. Troops  
TEL AVIV, July 5 (Reuters).—The Israeli mass-circulation newspaper Maariv reported today that Israel has told the United States it is willing to pull back from the Suez Canal but wants U.S. troops to take over evacuated Israeli posts.

Israel would allow Egyptian civilians to cross the canal, the Maariv Paris correspondent said in a report quoting American diplomatic sources.

A U.S. proposal for United Nations forces to replace Israeli troops there was turned down by Israel, the report said.

FAUCHON  
26 Place de la Madeleine Paris  
of the Liquor Department  
PINEAPPLE WINE from  
Puerto Rico  
at the Boutique  
Only the best perfumes  
Here's one house we  
know we can count on 100%  
Temple Fielding

KANTENHUIS  
(The only then-shop  
of Holland)  
Kalkstraat 134, Amsterdam



FORE AGNEW—U.S. Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew signed autographs at golf course in Singapore, then played a round with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew yesterday.

## Serving as Sentinel for Israel

## U.S. Drone Could Oversee Suez Canal

By Jack Gould

NEW YORK, July 5 (NYT).—Tests of live television as a means of maintaining continuous airborne surveillance of the Suez Canal are being conducted by the United States Air Force along a strip of the California coast.

Unmanned vehicles, known as drones, are launched by planes and then controlled by computers to fly back and forth over a fixed

path and transmit aerial pictures of West Coast terrain to ground observers. Tests, in progress for many weeks, are said to be "very satisfactory."

If applied to the Middle East, the drones would relay views of the length of the Suez Canal to a receiving station near Tel Aviv. By taping the pictures, Israeli military officers could make instant comparisons of activity along the canal and determine if any new activities warranted response.

The live pictures also could be simultaneously relayed by Air Force satellite to Washington, where the Department of Defense could immediately examine the visual basis for any incidents.

David Packard, U.S. deputy secretary of defense, has witnessed the California demonstrations, which technically could enable Israel to partially withdraw its forces from the eastern bank while retaining a constant electronic watch over both sides of the waterway.

Canal Problem  
Representatives of the State Department are in Cairo trying to arrange an interim reopening of the canal. The Soviet Union and Egypt insist, however, that Israel first withdraw its forces from all occupied Arab territory.

The drones, designed by the Columbia Broadcasting System laboratories and manufactured by the Teledyne Ryan Aeronautical Corp. of Santa Monica, Calif.,

2 High-Ranking Greek Reds Get Prison Sentences  
ATHENS, July 5 (UPI).—Two high-ranking members of the Greek Communist party were given stiff sentences by a civil court tonight for violation of a special anti-secession law.

Extradite Tsamblis, 46, of Ikaris Island, a seaman, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment with four years' loss of civil rights for violation of Anti-Sedition Law 509 and for forgery, while Constantinos Litias, 55, an electrician, was given five years' jail for violation of Law 509.

The two men, tried by a five-member appeal court, were the first opponents of the regime to be tried by a civil court for violation of Law 509—passed in 1947 when Greece was fighting against an armed Communist rebellion—since it was transferred to the jurisdiction of civil courts in 1954.

Mr. Tsamblis, who admitted being a member of the central committee of the Greek Communist party, confessed Greece illegally after the military takeover of 1967 to reorganize the Communist underground.

Mr. Litias also came back to Greece, from behind the Iron Curtain, to take over the leadership of the Communist party's organization in Athens.

Russian Envoy Will Visit New Malta Regime  
VALLETTA, Malta, July 5 (UPI).—Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Smirnovsky will come to Malta tomorrow for high-level talks with the island nation's new Labor party government, Maltese officials said today.

Mr. Smirnovsky, ambassador to Britain and non-resident envoy to Malta, is arriving in the wake of Premier Dom Mintoff's election victory and subsequent disagreements with Britain over the status of military accords between the two.

Officials declined to disclose the exact purpose of the Russian's visit but said he would call on the Ministries of Justice, Trade, Industry and Tourism.

Mr. Smirnovsky came to Malta from London last year for unsuccessful attempts to persuade the Nationalist administration of Premier George Borja-Olivier to permit establishment of a Soviet embassy on Maltese territory.

contain cameras that at low light level can detect troop and supply movements and installation or removal of weapons batteries.

Under computer control a drone can be directed to make repeated round trips over a specified number of miles. An altitude above the range of anti-aircraft fire can be pre-determined. The drone can be launched by country within its own boundaries, yet peer deep behind enemy borders.

Development of the live TV drone is an outgrowth of the Compass Link communications system, which was conceived for the Air Force by John Manianni, vice-president of CBS laboratories for government operations. Compass Link relays still pictures from South Vietnam to Washington in ten minutes.

Engineers agree that live TV drones could have extensive domestic application in monitoring the California coast for earthquakes, measuring pollution of air and water, patrolling wooded areas subject to fire, and evaluating soil conditions.

Amputee Son of Gen. Puller Becomes Foe of Vietnam War  
WILLIAMSBURG, Va., July 5 (AP).—Lewis B. Puller Jr., son of retired Lt. Gen. Lewis B. (Chester) Puller, the nation's most decorated Marine, says he has sharply changed his thinking on the Vietnam war in which he lost both legs and parts of six fingers.

"If I were drafted and given orders for Vietnam, I would not go," said Mr. Puller, 31, who has been confined to a wheelchair for nearly three years. "I never want to see my son have to go."

He said in an interview that he had never received a satisfactory answer to the question: "What did those 50,000 men die for?"

Young Puller was a Marine lieutenant leading troops in combat when he was wounded by a Viet Cong booby trap. He won a Silver Star medal. Now he is taking courses toward a law degree at the College of William and Mary.

The elder Puller, who received 52 decorations during more than 30 years of Marine service, has been an outspoken war hawk. He tried unsuccessfully in 1965 at age 67 to be returned to active duty and be given a command in Vietnam.

China to Step Up Arms Aid to Hanoi  
HONG KONG, July 5 (UPI).—Communist China agreed yesterday to step up military aid to North Vietnam, according to the New China News Agency (NCNA) in a report broadcast today.

NCNA reported that the Chinese and North Vietnamese signed an agreement on "a supplementary gratuitous supply of military equipment and materials to Vietnam in 1971," but the agency gave no details of the agreement, which was signed in Peking.

It was the second agreement signed this year under which China agreed to provide additional military aid free to the North Vietnamese.

3 Killed in Bank Raid  
In South Italian Town  
REGGIO CALABRIA, July 5 (Reuters).—Three men were shot dead and two wounded during a bank raid in the south Italian town of Pollenza today.

Police at Reggio Calabria, 45 miles away, said three armed men entered the bank at midday and ordered those inside to stand with their backs to the wall and hands above their heads. When one man made a sudden movement, the robbers opened fire, police said. Those killed were the bank's 70-year-old manager and two other bank employees. The two injured were also bank employees.

In another robbery, in Naples, thieves stole about \$480,000 worth of precious stones from a jeweler's shop in the city center.

## Agnew Charges Media Help Hanoi in Some War Reports

By Robert B. Sample Jr.

SINGAPORE, July 5 (NYT).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew renewed his criticism of the national news media today, charging them with unintentionally assisting the North Vietnamese by some aspects of their coverage of the war in Indochina.

The Vice-President, on a ten-day goodwill tour, also suggested that the media had been arrogant in publishing "top-secret" government documents and inadequate in presenting to both American and foreign audiences the true aims of American foreign policy.

Mr. Agnew's unusually sharp words, delivered in his customary low-key fashion, came during a conversation here with a group of newsmen he invited to his suite to explain the purpose of his worldwide trip.

Apparently responding to newspaper and magazine articles that questioned the diplomatic value of his three-week mission, he described his voyage as more than a routine goodwill trip. He said it was partly an effort to reassure friendly nations, particularly in Asia and around the Mediterranean, that the United States intends to remain a world power despite some "isolationist" voices in Washington.

Saloon Chances 'Good'  
Turning to Vietnam, the Vice-President said he believed that the prospects for the survival of the South Vietnamese government were "very good," but he said that one major variable was the patience of the American people. This patience, he said, might be eroded by narrow or biased reporting of Communist successes on the battlefield during the next few crucial months.

The North Vietnamese, he said, might easily launch a "high-risk, high-casualty effort" that "will unquestionably—if it's successful, regardless of the North Vietnamese casualties—be played heavily as a failure of the Vietnamization program to the United States."

Mr. Agnew said he believed that allied forces in Vietnam could prevent a successful enemy attack "in a military sense," but he warned that the enemy might achieve a "public relations coup" just the same because "so many of our people in the national media are too ready to assist the North Vietnamese by their over-emphasis on what's taking place."

"I don't think they mean to assist them," the Vice-President went on, "but we've gone through this terrible introspective, almost masochistic twinge of conscience in our country regarding the Vietnam war where we look with favor on anything that happens to the enemy."

Propriety Questioned  
The propriety of publishing government documents was raised by Mr. Agnew in answering a question on recent actions of the Singapore government in closing the papers and jailing the editors of a third for criticizing the regime of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew.

Mr. Agnew said that criticism of governments was "healthy" and that he believed "very firmly" in a free press.

However, he said, the "national publication" of secret material was another matter entirely. Without directly mentioning the publication of the Pentagon study on U.S. involvement in Vietnam by The New York Times and other newspapers, he said:

"I don't think it's up to us as newspaper principle or any private citizen who is really briefed on who is the nation under consideration to this upon himself to decide that he publish that information would not harm the national interest. I don't see how he is position to make that judgment. And moreover, that he would be tempted to find in favor of publication because he is in-volved as a commercial enterprise which would benefit from the publication of that information in a commercial sense."

Kissinger Arrives in Bangkok  
BANGKOK, July 5 (AP).—Henry Kissinger flew here from Saigon today for top-level talks with U.S. Embassy and Thai government officials.

He went directly from the airport to the U.S. Embassy for meeting with senior embassy officials.

Two hours of talks with the Premier Thanom Kittikachorn were set for tomorrow before Mr. Kissinger's departure for Manila. U.S. officials would also discuss details of Mr. Kissinger's visit. He was surrounded by security men at the airport.

Medina, Lawyers On Vietnam Trip  
ATLANTA, Ga., July 5 (AP).—Capt. Ernest L. Medina, commander of the infantry unit that staged the My Lai attack in Vietnam, was left for Vietnam along with the Army prosecutor and Capt. Medina's military defense attorney to take depositions from witnesses.

Capt. Medina, Maj. William Bohardt, the prosecutor, and Capt. Mark Kadish, left Atlanta last night.

A military judge, Col. James Howard, ruled that the two would be permitted to go to Vietnam to obtain depositions from two South Vietnamese who were at My Lai with Capt. Medina's unit on the day of the attack. Capt. Medina will stand trial for murder and assault charges July 26.

Rhodesia Talks Resume  
SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 5 (Reuters).—British and Rhodesian negotiators met here today for a fresh round of secret talks in their effort to find a way out of the long-drawn-out independence dispute. After a week-long pause, they began what could be a make-or-break week of negotiations.

Japan Protests French A-Test  
TOKYO, July 5 (AP).—Japan protested today the explosion of a low-power nuclear device in the South Pacific yesterday by France.

The Foreign Ministry said Japan regretted that the French government had disregarded earlier Japanese requests to halt immediately atmospheric nuclear tests.

The French Defense Ministry announced in Paris that the latest device—the third of a 1971 program—was detonated yesterday over a lagoon at the Mururoa atoll.

IRS Office Damaged In San Jose Bombing  
SAN JOSE, Calif., July 5 (UPI).—A bomb explosion caused an estimated \$500,000 damage last night to a downtown building which houses the U.S. Internal Revenue Service office.

Police said no injuries were reported in the explosion, which broke all windows and partly destroyed one side of the two-story building. San Jose police said it appeared that some IRS records were destroyed in the blast.

## Thieu Rivals See Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

adequate support in the legislation to insure his eligibility, Mr. Ky—at whom the law was aimed—does not expect the provisions indicate the government pulling out all the stops to prevent local councilmen from endorsing the vice-president.

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3 Killed in Bank Raid  
In South Italian Town  
REGGIO CALABRIA, July 5 (Reuters).—Three men were shot dead and two wounded during a bank raid in the south Italian town of Pollenza today.

Police at Reggio Calabria, 45 miles away, said three armed men entered the bank at midday and ordered those inside to stand with their backs to the wall and hands above their heads. When one man made a sudden movement, the robbers opened fire, police said. Those killed were the bank's 70-year-old manager and two other bank employees. The two injured were also bank employees.

In another robbery, in Naples, thieves stole about \$480,000 worth of precious stones from a jeweler's shop in the city center.

Amputee Son of Gen. Puller Becomes Foe of Vietnam War  
WILLIAMSBURG, Va., July 5 (AP).—Lewis B. Puller Jr., son of retired Lt. Gen. Lewis B. (Chester) Puller, the nation's most decorated Marine, says he has sharply changed his thinking on the Vietnam war in which he lost both legs and parts of six fingers.

"If I were drafted and given orders for Vietnam, I would not go," said Mr. Puller, 31, who has been confined to a wheelchair for nearly three years. "I never want to see my son have to go."

He said in an interview that he had never received a satisfactory answer to the question: "What did those 50,000 men die for?"

## Yiddish Beam By VOA to Russia Urged

WASHINGTON, July 5 (UPI).—A bipartisan group of 22 senators proposes that the Voice of America begin beaming Yiddish-language broadcasts to the three million Jews in the Soviet Union.

The group, headed by Sen. John V. Tunney, D., Calif., and Clifford P. Case, R., N.J., plans to introduce a resolution tomorrow. The VOA now broadcasts in many languages but not in Yiddish, a German-related language spoken by many East European Jews.

The VOA currently broadcasts to other Soviet minorities in their native tongues, including those in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Armenia.

## Two U.S. Diplomats in Cairo To Press for Opening of Canal

(Continued from Page 1)  
grandium, which reportedly outlined an Israeli withdrawal and a reopening of the canal by Egyptians.

Personal Views  
The State Department explained that the memorandum reflected only the personal views of Mr. Bergus, but then announced that Mr. Bergus was returning to Cairo accompanied by Mr. Stern to follow up earlier endeavor by Washington to promote an agreement on Mr. Sadat's canal proposal of Feb. 4.

The result of all this has been confusion in Cairo about what the U.S. recommends or favors to achieve an Israeli pullback and a reopening of the canal.

A reflection of this confusion appeared in the authoritative Cairo daily Al-Ahram today. It printed a front-page story accusing the United States of maneuvering to create an impres-

## French Nurse, 51, Punished by Fine, Jail for Abortion

ST. ETIENNE, France, July 5 (AP).—A 51-year-old nurse today was given a three-year prison term and ordered to pay \$5,000 fine in a trial which followed discovery of one of the biggest abortion rings on record in France. Two years of the three-year sentence were suspended.

Forty-three women and 15 men were also placed on trial and drew suspended sentences of a month to a year. Fines of 200 to 1,000 francs were levied.

The nurse, Marie-Louise Guillen, was arrested when a young girl was hospitalized in July, 1969, after apparently undergoing an abortion. Notebooks with first names of a number of Mrs. Guillen's clients were found, and authorities traced 43 of them. The men were accused of complicity.

Results of the trial, which took place behind closed doors, were being awaited by organizations in France seeking more liberal abortion laws.

U.S. Troops  
TEL AVIV, July 5 (Reuters).—The Israeli mass-circulation newspaper Maariv reported today that Israel has told the United States it is willing to pull back from the Suez Canal but wants U.S. troops to take over evacuated Israeli posts.

Israel would allow Egyptian civilians to cross the canal, the Maariv Paris correspondent said in a report quoting American diplomatic sources.

A U.S. proposal for United Nations forces to replace Israeli troops there was turned down by Israel, the report said.

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## Eastland, Wayne Involved

## 'Cut' in U.S. Farm Subsidies Barely a Nick to Rich Growers

By Nick Kotz

WASHINGTON, July 5 (UPI).—Hundreds of the country's richest farmers, including Sen. James O. Eastland, D., Miss., and movie actor John Wayne, have rebuffed their businesses in ways that avoid the effects of a 1970 law designed to limit their federal farm subsidy payments.

The law limits each farmer to a \$50,000 per crop maximum federal subsidy check. But Agri-

culture Department regulations and the law itself have produced a bumper crop of legal loopholes.

Congressional supporters of the payment ceiling had hoped it would save taxpayers \$80 million this year, principally on cotton, where the biggest subsidies are concentrated.

Contrary to their expectations: Total farm subsidies, more than \$3 billion last year on cotton, wheat and feed grains, will not be lowered as a result of the payment restriction.

Many big farmers, like Sen. Eastland, have legally circumvented the subsidy limit. The senator and his family will receive only slightly less than their payments last year. The Eastlands avoided the \$50,000 maximum payment by creating eight new business entities to farm their 5,200-acre plantation in the cotton-rich Mississippi Delta.

Actor Wayne and his partners will get about \$218,000—far less than their 1970 payments of \$210,000—for Arizona cotton ranches named "Red River," "Rio Bravo," and "El Dorado" after Wayne movies. The government, however, won't save any money. More than \$500,000 in federal checks that formerly went to the Wayne group will be paid instead to other farmers and investors. They, in turn, paid \$100,000 to lease his land and his valuable federal cotton allotments.

The J. G. Boswell Co., which last year received \$44 million—the country's biggest single farm payment—this year won't receive anything from the government. Instead, most of the payments that would have gone to Boswell will go to a combine of 53 investors. This combine and others paid Boswell about \$1.3 million for a one-year lease of the firm's cotton allotments. They also will pay Boswell to farm their leased land. Each of the more than 50 investors can receive the maximum \$50,000 subsidy. Again, the government won't save any money.

Far more cotton will be grown this year, as giant operators like Boswell continue to plant their own land, but without federal subsidies. Boswell and other large corporate farmers may this year experience some reduction in total income. But they now, in effect, have the farm program "both ways." They get substantial cash by leasing their cotton allotments to others, for use on other land, and then are free to grow as much cotton on their own land as they want without any of the restrictions of the farm program. Boswell has planted 25 percent more cotton this year.

Critics contend that the new Boswell approach runs counter to the basic intent of the farm program, which was designed to support farm prices by limiting production. Farmers were paid federal income supplements in return for their pledge to divert some land from production.

USDA officials say the business maneuvers of Sen. Eastland, Mr. Wayne and Boswell are legal variations on a theme employed by most of the 1,338 largest farm operations that are affected by the \$50,000-per-farmer limit.

Only 1,338 of several million American farmers received subsidies of more than \$50,000 per crop in 1970 and thus are affected by the new payment limit this year. Their 1970 payments totaled \$143 million of \$3 billion total payments. Only 138 of the 1,338 were wheat or feed grain farmers. The vast majority are big cotton growers in Arizona, California, Mississippi and Texas.

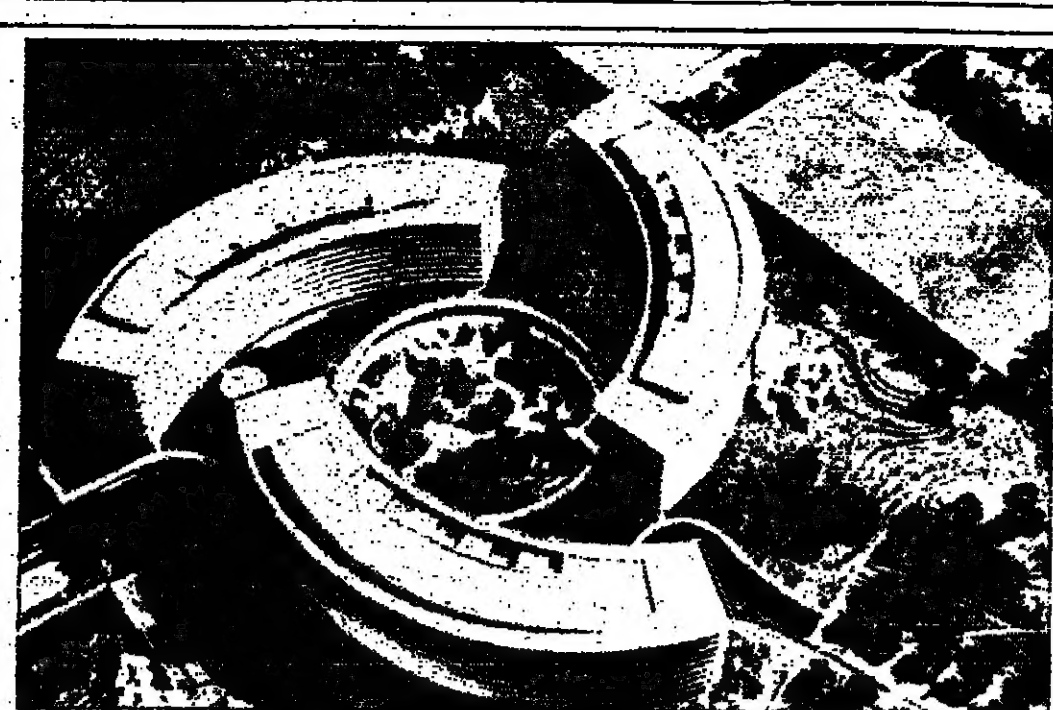
These cotton planters had received the huge federal subsidies because they operated highly productive land with many acres of federally assigned cotton allotments. These allotments are needed to qualify for government payments.

Congressional opponents of big farm subsidy payments are trying to reduce the payment limit to \$20,000. The House already has taken this action in an amendment to the 1972 agriculture appropriations bill. But the House bill did not close any of the present loopholes permitting farm reorganizations.

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP).—The 38th Amendment to the United States Constitution, giving 18-year-olds the right to vote in all elections, was signed by President Nixon in a White House ceremony today.

"This is a very historic occasion," Mr. Nixon said. "America must stand for something more than wealth and strength. The reason I believe in young Americans is that you will infuse into this country some idealism, some courage, some stamina, some high moral strength."

The 28th Amendment became law last Wednesday when the Ohio legislature made that state the 38th to ratify it.



DEFENSE PALACE—Model of proposed Defense office building which the department wants to build where Bolling Air Force Base is now located alongside the Potomac River. Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., who is against the project, says the department is about to ask Congress for \$16.2 million to begin construction work, and that the entire project will cost \$144.9 million, be a "Pentagon Summer Palace" and rival Palm Beach or Monte Carlo for luxury. "Too costly," he said.

## But Still Adding Millions to Budget

## Compromise May Result in a Smaller B-1

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, July 5 (NYT).

A compromise proposal—adding millions to the new defense budget—might well placate a number of senators who insist that a program for a new strategic bomber would be a waste of money.

This development, congressional sources say, is expected to emerge from background maneuverings in preparation for an expected Senate floor fight on whether to continue development of the increasingly controversial B-1 bomber, potential successor to the B-52.

The administration is asking \$370 million to build three proto-

types of the B-1, reserving any decision on whether to buy the supercruise, swing-wing plane in quantity until after extensive test flights.

Senate critics of big defense spending are expected to single out the B-1 as their principal target this session when the \$22 billion military research and procurement authorization bill is reported out by the Senate Armed Services Committee, possibly this week.

## Simpler Alternatives

An effort likely will be made, first before the Armed Services Committee and, if that fails, on the floor, sources say, to add \$21

million to provide simpler, cheaper alternatives to the B-1, if it should prove later on too costly to buy in large numbers.

The fact that less expensive options would be made available, sources say, could reduce the ardor of anti-B-1 forces, who will nonetheless make an effort to kill the sophisticated bomber project.

Particularly in light of the poor showing of the recent effort to cut \$7 billion from the defense budget, congressional and Pentagon leaders expect the B-1 to survive a major challenge.

The debate, B-1 advocates and opponents concur, should be illuminating beyond that of a normal weapons fight because it is linked with a number of fundamental issues such as whether the United States should continue to depend for its strategic defense on three kinds of nuclear systems, instead of two or one: whether continuation of the B-1 program will help or hinder arms control efforts; and whether a new multimillion-dollar manned bomber can be afforded by a nation anxious to find money for urgent domestic needs.

## Congressional Critics

The first barrage against the B-1 was fired in early May when the members of Congress for Peace Through Law, a bipartisan group of critics of defense spending, published a report asserting that the B-1 was a "virtually useless weapons system" that ought to be shelved.

The report questioned whether the United States need maintain three separate systems—bombers, land-based missiles and submarine-based missiles—each capable independently of destroying all major Soviet cities in retaliation for a nuclear attack.

Given what it termed "staggering" costs of a new bomber and of a new tanker to provide aerial refueling—which the report estimated might together cost \$47 billion—the report doubted that any new bomber would be worth buying.

But the report urged, as a hedge against a changing situation in the future, that while the B-1 should be canceled, an option ought to be retained either to resume development of a modified B-1 later on, or of a larger, slower plane employing long-range missiles fired from beyond enemy coastal defenses to attack their targets.

"Enormous Cost Overruns" Finally, the report charged that "enormous cost overruns" had already occurred on the B-1 effort and insisted that the Air Force estimate of \$11 billion for more than 200 B-1s was likely to prove a gross understatement of the actual cost.

The forces challenging the B-1 in the Senate fight, expected to be led by Democratic Sens. William Proxmire, D., Wis., and George McGovern, D., S.C., will depend largely on the Peace Through Law report for ammunition in their attack, according to Senate sources.

Expected to defend the B-1 against senatorial attack will be Democratic Sen. John Stennis of Mississippi, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, and Sens. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., and John G. Tower, R., Texas.

## 5,000 Arrested at May Rally Broke No Law, Panel Finds

WASHINGTON, July 5 (NYT).—More than half of the 10,000 young people arrested in connection with the Mayday demonstrations here in May did not violate any law, according to a 59-page report issued by the District of Columbia Human Relations Commission.

The report said that while the remainder of those arrested may have violated some law, only about one-quarter were actually apprehended by police while committing an illegal act.

Moreover, the commission said it found that the main criterion by which the arrests were made appeared to be "evidence of youthfulness," such as long hair, casual dress or the wearing of beards, rather than "evidence of an unlawful act."

The 15-member commission said it had received "numerous requests" to investigate the street disorders that occurred May 3 through 5, when thousands of Mayday Tribe members attempted to "stop the government" by disrupting automobile traffic in the nation's capital.

Testimony of 400 The commission said it reached the conclusions contained in its report after examining the testimony of more than 400 demonstrators and witnesses, along with newspaper reports of the events, interviews with officials and its own staff observations.

Among the findings were:

• Although "isolated instances

of police brutality" occurred on May 3, most officers conducted themselves "in a manner becoming officers of the law in carrying out an extremely unlightened policy" of indiscriminate mass arrests.

• The suspension of emergency field arrest procedures by the Metropolitan Police Department, "on the advice and counsel of the Justice Department and without the approval of the city administration," violated minimal due process requirements.

• The commission also criticized the Justice Department and the police for failing to make preparations for "the humane detention of people held under their mass arrest policy, although... (they) had ample advance notice of the projected plans to disrupt traffic."

## Michael X Fails To Show at U.K. Extortion Trial

LONDON, July 5 (UPI).—Black power leader Michael Abdul Malik, known as Michael X, failed to show up for his trial today on charges of attempted extortion, meaning Mr. Malik could be arrested on sight—was issued, Michael Corkery, prosecuting counsel, told the court the latest information he had was that Mr. Malik was in Canada. He was interrupted by Mrs. Barbara Calvert, defending for Mr. Malik.

Police claimed Marvin Brown, owner of a business and one of Mr. Malik's creditors, had been assaulted by the group and forced to wear a slave collar "like an animal in an agricultural show," and had been asked for money.

Mr. Malik flew to Jamaica last January, after resigning leadership of Britain's Black Panther party. Later he said he would probably not return to Britain, as he did not believe he would receive a fair trial. Proceedings in the case were postponed.

## Spain to Impose \$630 Fine for An Ounce of Pot

MADRID, July 5 (UPI).—The Spanish government has drafted a law increasing fines for possession of drugs, making it even riskier for tourists to smoke pot or take acid while in Spain.

In a circular to customs courts, the Finance Ministry said the fines for possession of drugs have been increased tenfold. The customs courts fine drug offenders while criminal courts pronounce eventual prison sentences—extremely heavy in most cases. Under the new regulations, persons caught with heroin or LSD will be fined 27,000 pesetas (\$400) for each gram (1/16th of an ounce) of the stuff in their possession. Each ounce of hashish will bring a fine of 44,000 pesetas (\$690).

"Only few young people will be able to pay the new fines," a lawyer specializing in defending young tourists in drug cases said. "If they don't pay, they will go to jail to work the fine off at a rate of \$2 a day. If the young people don't keep away from drugs in Spain, all I can say is that the prisons will be full this summer."

So if a tourist caught with an ounce of hashish cannot pay the \$630 fine, he will have to work 315 days in jail, in addition to any jail sentence the criminal courts might impose.

## Van Heflin Still Critical

LOS ANGELES, July 5 (AP).

—Movie Actor Van Heflin remained unconscious and in critical condition today at Cedars of Lebanon hospital. His condition has not changed since June 8 when he suffered a heart attack at his swimming pool. He is 60.

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## Colombo Refused to Pay

## Ex-Convict Reportedly Asked \$100,000 to End Mafia Feud

By Nicholas Gage

NEW YORK, July 5 (NYT).

Joseph Gallo, who was questioned by the police in the shooting of Joseph A. Colombo sr., reportedly demanded, unsuccessfully, \$100,000 to keep him from renewing a feud within the Mafia family that Colombo allegedly heads.

Sources close to the police investigation of the Colombo shooting said Gallo, leader of a faction within the Mafia family, asked for the money from Colombo shortly after being released from prison last April.

Colombo was shot in the head three times just before the start of an Italian-American Unity Day rally last Monday, Colombo, 48, who law enforcement officials have said is the head of a Mafia family in Brooklyn, remains in critical condition, but is showing "slight improvement."

Robert Daley, the deputy police commissioner for press relations, said Friday that the shooting was part of an underworld plot, but refused to say whom he suspected of participating in the plot.

Mr. Daley said yesterday that police were pressing their investigation of the shooting, but he could not provide any further details on the plot. He declined to comment on reports that Gallo had asked for the money.

Gallo's request for \$100,000 was made to representatives of Colombo sent to find out if Gallo intended to keep the truce achieved in the family in his absence, the sources said.

## War in Early 1960s

In the early 1960s the Gallo faction, including Joe's brothers Larry and Albert, waged a bloody war against the parent group that resulted in a dozen killings.

A truce was concluded after Colombo became leader of the family in 1964. Joseph Gallo was then in prison and when he got out recently he claimed the truce was not binding on him because he did not participate in it, the sources said.

## Drug-War Deaths Laid to Battery Acid in Heroin

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 5 (UPI).

Police have begun an investigation into reports of a "war" between heroin addicts and drug sellers in which the latter may have spiked heroin with fatal battery acid in retaliation for robberies.

The probe began after three addicts at the Marion County Jail told officers six men were slain by retaliation of pushers last year.

The county had 14 deaths attributed to drug overdose in 1970 and six so far this year. Authorities said the lethal combination of heroin and battery acid, injected into veins, leaves the impression that the victim died of a drug overdose.

Police Detective Sgt. Harry C. Dunn said he was told the battle began when addicts robbed pushers and pushers decided on retaliation. Battery acid laced into heroin offered a method hard to detect.

"You'd be surprised to know how often the drug pushers are robbed, and the numbers are growing daily," Sgt. Dunn said. "The drug world has put the word out that police won't do anything. We've been told they will find more and more bodies," he said.

## Belgrade Returns Foiled Defectors, Warsaw Reports

WARSAW, July 5 (UPI).

Fifteen Poles who tried recently to cross to the West through Yugoslavia were handed back to Polish authorities, the official news agency PAP reported today.

PAP said the 15, while staying in Yugoslavia, tried to cross the borders with Italy and Austria.

On June 25, a party of 28 Poles, members of six families from the industrial city of Lodz, walked across the Yugoslav-Italian border at Gorizia, Italy, and asked for asylum.

Airport sources said the same day a party of Poles who had failed in a border-crossing attempt were flown back to Warsaw. It could not be confirmed if these were the 15 persons mentioned by PAF today.

Yugoslavia, with its relatively free tourist access and its land borders with Austria and Italy, is a favorite route for Poles who want to reach the West. Poland is bordered by the Baltic Sea, East Germany, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

## Chou Sees Australian

PERKING, July 5 (Reuters).

Premier Chou En-lai and the Australian Labor opposition leader, Gough Whitlam, conferred here tonight for more than an hour. Meeting in the Great Hall of the People, they discussed Japanese militarism, Chinese-Soviet relations and the wave of anti-Vietnam war feeling in the United States.

## Art Thieves in Paris Get \$270,000 Haul

PARIS, July 5 (UPI).

Paintings worth around \$270,000 were stolen from the apartment of Robert Frenkel, a French businessman, police said today.

The 17 paintings included Renoir, Van Gogh, Buffet, and Pissarro masterpieces. Police said the burglars opened an armored door in the apartment with a pneumatic device. Neighbors, including the parents of French film star Brigitte Bardot, said they heard nothing, police said.

## Nixon Signs Amendment on Voting at 18

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP).

The 38th Amendment to the United States Constitution, giving 18-year-olds the right to vote in all elections, was signed by President Nixon in a White House ceremony today.

"This is a very historic occasion," Mr. Nixon said. "America must stand for something more than wealth and strength. The reason I believe in young Americans is that you will infuse into this country some idealism, some courage, some stamina, some high moral strength."

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# Pentagon Papers—VIII: Kennedy Raises the Stakes

By Hedrick Smith

THE Pentagon's study of the Vietnam war concludes that President John F. Kennedy transformed the "limited-risk gamble" of the Dwight D. Eisenhower administration into a "broad commitment" to prevent Communist domination of South Vietnam.

Although Mr. Kennedy resisted pressures for putting American ground-combat units into South Vietnam, the Pentagon analysts say, he took a series of actions that significantly expanded the American military and political involvement in Vietnam but nonetheless left President Lyndon B. Johnson with as bad a situation as Mr. Kennedy inherited.

The dilemma of the U.S. involvement, dating from the Kennedy era, the Pentagon study observes, was to use "only limited means to achieve excessive ends."

Moreover, according to the study, prepared in 1967-68 by government analysts, the Kennedy tactics deepened the American involvement in Vietnam piecemeal, with each step minimizing public recognition that the American role was growing.

The expansion of that role, during three decades, is traced in the 3,000 pages of the Pentagon's study, which is accompanied by 4,000 pages of documents on the Vietnam era. Previous articles in the presentation of this material have recounted President Johnson's movement to war in 1964 and 1965.

President Kennedy made his first fresh commitments to Vietnam secretly. The Pentagon study discloses that in the spring of 1961 the President ordered 400 Special Forces troops and 100 other American military advisers sent to South Vietnam. No publicity was given to either move.

Small as the numbers seem in retrospect, the Pentagon study comments that even the first such expansion "signaled a willingness to go beyond the 885-man limit on the size of the U.S. (military) mission in Saigon, which, if it were done openly, would be the first formal breach of the Geneva agreement." Under the interpretation of that agreement in effect since 1956, the United States was limited to 885 military advisers in Vietnam. Washington, while it did not sign the accord, pledged not to undermine it.

## Clandestine Raids Ordered

On May 11, 1961, the day on which President Kennedy decided to send the Special Forces, he also ordered the start of a campaign of clandestine warfare against North Vietnam, to be conducted by South Vietnamese agents directed and trained by the Central Intelligence Agency and some American Special Forces troops.

The President's instructions, as quoted in the documents, were, "In North Vietnam... [to] form networks of resistance, covert bases and teams for sabotage and light harassment." The American military mission in Saigon was also instructed to prepare South Vietnamese Army units "to conduct ranger raids and similar military actions in North Vietnam as might prove necessary or appropriate."

The Pentagon study reports that the primary target of the clandestine campaign against North Vietnam, and Laos as well, was to be "lines of communication"—railroads, highways,

THIS IS the eighth article in the International Herald Tribune of The New York Times series on a secret study made in the Pentagon of American participation in the Vietnam war. The study was prepared in 1967-68 by a large team of authors. It consists of 3,000 pages of analysis and 4,000 pages of supporting documents and covers nearly three decades of American policy toward Southeast Asia.

bridges, train depots and trucks. The study does not report how many agents were actually sent north, though documents accompanying it describe some of the buildup and training of the First Observation Group, the main South Vietnamese unit conducting the covert campaign.

Within weeks of President Kennedy's May 11 decision, moreover, the North Vietnamese government made repeated protests to the International Control Commission that its airspace and territory were being violated by foreign aircraft and South Vietnamese ground raids thrusting into the Demilitarized Zone along the border between the two Vietnams.

In July, 1961, Hanoi announced publicly that it had captured and was putting on trial three South Vietnamese participants in undercover operations who had survived the crash of a plane that was shot down, Hanoi said, while preparing to drop them into North Vietnam. The North Vietnamese, protesting formally to Britain and the Soviet Union—the co-chairmen of the 1954 Geneva conference on Vietnam—described in detail what they said the survivors had disclosed about their American training and equipment.

Mr. Kennedy's May 11 orders, the study discloses, also called for infiltration of South Vietnamese forces into southeastern Laos to find and attack Communist bases and supply lines.

On Oct. 13, moreover, the President reportedly gave additional secret orders for allied forces to "initiate ground action, including the use of U.S. advisers if necessary," against Communist aerial resupply missions in the vicinity of Tchepone, in the southern Laotian pan-handle.

The Pentagon study does not analyze these covert operations in detail, but it shows Mr. Kennedy's decisions as part of an unbroken sequence that built up to much more ambitious covert warfare against North Vietnam under President Johnson in 1964.

## Combat Role For U.S. Men

The analysts handling the Kennedy period put more stress, however, on the evolution of President Kennedy's decision in November, 1961, to expand greatly the American military advisory mission in Vietnam and, for the first time, to put American servicemen in combat-support roles that involved them increasingly in actual fighting.

In a cablegram to Washington on Nov. 18, cited in the study, Frederick E. Nolting Jr., the U.S. ambassador in Saigon, described the significance attached to those moves.

He said he had explained to President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam that the new roles of American servicemen "could expose them to enemy action."

"In response to Diem's question," Mr. Nolting continued, "(I) said that in my personal opinion these personnel would be authorized to defend themselves if attacked. I pointed out that this was one reason why the decisions were very grave from the U.S. standpoint."

The Pentagon study shows President Kennedy facing three main questions on Vietnam during his term of office: whether to make an irrevocable commitment to prevent a Communist victory; whether to commit ground combat units to achieve his ends; whether to give top priority to the military battle against the Viet Cong or to the political reforms necessary for winning popular support.

Kennedy's responses during 34 months in office, as the Pentagon account tells it, was to increase American advisers from the internationally accepted level of 885 to roughly 16,000, to put Americans into combat situations—resulting in a tenfold increase in American combat casualties in one year—and eventually to introduce United States troops into the internal South Vietnamese maneuvering that finally toppled the Diem regime.

The judgment of the Pentagon study is that, while President Kennedy's actions stopped short of the fundamental decision to commit ground troops, nonetheless, "the limited-risk gamble undertaken by Eisenhower had been transformed into an unlimited commitment under Kennedy." Later, more cautiously, the study says that Mr. Kennedy's policies produced a "broad commitment" to Vietnam's defense, giving priority to the military aspects of the war over political reforms.

The study also observes that the pervasive assumption in the Kennedy administration was that "the Diem regime's own evident weaknesses—from the 'famous' problem of Diem as administrator to the army's lack of offensive spirit—could be cured if enough dedicated Americans, civilians and military, became involved in South Vietnam, at all levels, how to get on and win the war."

President Kennedy and his senior advisers are described in the study as considering defeat unthinkable and assuming that the mere introduction of Ameri-

cans would provide the South Vietnamese with what the authors call "the elan and style needed to win."

The description of the debates in the Kennedy administration presented in the study are revealing—particularly when the President decides against committing ground troops—because they emerge, in effect, as a rehearsal for the planning in the Johnson era that led to outright war in 1965. Many of the same officials advanced many of the same arguments, and the intelligence community offered some of the same ominous forewarnings.

## JCS Estimate Of Force Need

President Kennedy was told that sending ground troops would be a "shot in the arm" that would "spark real transformation" of the South Vietnamese Army. The Joint Chiefs of Staff calculated that, at worst, no more than 205,000 American soldiers would be required to cope not only with the Viet Cong but also with North Vietnam and Communist China if they should intervene. Both military and civilian advisers contended that American bombing of the North—even the mere threat of it—would hold Hanoi and the other Communist nations at bay.

In secretly urging the first commitment of American ground troops to Vietnam in November, 1961, Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, then the President's personal military adviser, discounted the risks of a major land war. In a private message to the President from the Philippines, on his way home from Saigon on Nov. 1, he said: "The risks of backing into a major Asian war by way of SVN are present but are not impressive. NVN is extremely vulnerable to conventional bombing, a weakness which should be exploited diplomatically in convincing Hanoi to lay off SVN."

"Both the D.R.V. (Democratic Republic of North Vietnam) and the Chinese would face severe logistical difficulties in trying to maintain strong forces in the field in Southeast Asia," difficulties which were aware but by no means to the same degree. There is no case for fearing a mass onslaught of Communist manpower into SVN and its neighboring states, particularly if our airpower is allowed a free hand against logistical targets."

In Gen. Taylor's recommendations for an initial commitment of 6,000 to 8,000 American ground troops, the account relates, he had a co-author, Walt W. Rostow, then the senior White House aide working on Southeast Asia.

On Nov. 5, McNamara sent President Kennedy a memorandum stating that he and the Joint Chiefs of Staff were "inclined to recommend" Gen. Taylor's proposal—but with the significant warning that much greater troop commitments were likely in the future.

"The struggle may be prolonged and Hanoi and Peking may intervene overtly," the McNamara memorandum told the President. It estimated that even so "the maximum U.S. forces required on the ground in Southeast Asia will not exceed six divisions, or about 306,000 men."

The President eventually rejected this approach. But the Pentagon study comments that the ground-troop issue so dominated the discussions that Mr. Kennedy's ultimate decisions to approve the advisory buildup and the introduction of combat-support troops was made "without a careful examination" of precisely what it was expected to produce and how.

## Fatally Flawed From Outset

The study concludes that the Kennedy strategy was fatally flawed from the outset for political as much as for military reasons. "In retrospect," the study notes, "on successfully proceeding to undertake the kind of political, economic and social reforms that would, in the slogan of that day, 'win the hearts and minds of the people.'"

"The U.S. overall plan to end the insurgency was on shaky ground on the GVN side," the study comments. "Diem needed the U.S. and the U.S. needed a reformed Diem."

It also says: "If he could not [reform], the U.S. plan to end the insurgency was foredoomed from its inception, for it depended on Vietnamese initiatives to solve a Vietnamese problem."

And in the end, the Pentagon account relates, the Kennedy administration concluded that President Diem could not reform sufficiently and in 1963 abandoned him.

Abandoning President Diem was what Ambassador Eldridge Durbrow had suggested in September, 1960, and again that December, shortly before Mr. Kennedy took office as President. Drawing on the ambassador's reports, among others, a national intelligence estimate provided for Mr. Kennedy on March 28, 1961, gave a bleak appraisal of the situation in Vietnam:

"An extremely critical period

for President Ngo Dinh Diem and the Republic of Vietnam lies immediately ahead. During the past six months the internal security situation has continued to deteriorate and has now reached serious proportions."

More than one-half of the entire rural region south and southwest of Saigon, as well as some areas to the north, are under considerable Communist control. Some of these areas are in effect denied to all government authority not immediately backed by substantial armed force. The Viet Cong's strength encircles Saigon and has recently begun to move closer in on the city...

"The deterioration in the position of the Diem government reached a new extreme in November when army paratroop officers joined forces with a number of civilian oppositionists in a narrowly defeated attempt to overthrow Diem. On the surface, Diem's position appears to have improved somewhat since then..."

"However, the facts which gave rise to the coup attempt have not been seriously dealt with and still exist. Discontent with the Diem government continues to be prevalent among intellectual circles and, to a lesser degree, among labor and business groups. There has been an increasing disposition within official circles and the army to question Diem's ability to lead in this period. Many feel that he is unable to rally the people in the fight against the Communists because of his reliance on virtual one-man rule, his toleration of corruption extending even to his immediate entourage, and his refusal to relax a rigid system of public controls."

This assessment, the Pentagon study relates, echoed the themes and even some of the language of Ambassador Durbrow's cablegrams. One of these, on Sept. 24, 1960, suggested that if President Diem was unable to regain support for each of the two new [South Vietnamese] divisions, plus a 400-man Special Forces contingent to speed up counter-insurgency work: a total of 3,800 men."

On April 29—described in the narrative as a day of "prolonged crisis meetings at the White House"—Adm. Felt was alerted to prepare to move one American combat brigade of 5,000 men with six elements to northeastern Thailand and another to Da Nang, on the South Vietnamese coast, as a threat to intervene in Laos.

"Decision to make these deployments not firm," the Joint Chiefs of Staff cabled Adm. Felt. The tactics were directly related to the Laos crisis.

Acting on Vietnam that day, the study reports, President Kennedy approved the modest 100-man increase in the American advisory mission and a few other steps suggested in the first G-2 Pacific task force's report.

"The only substantial significance that can be read into these April 29 decisions," the analyst writes, "is that they signaled a willingness to go beyond the 885-man limit of the U.S. military mission in Saigon." Publicly, would have entailed "the first formal breach of the Geneva agreements," the study says, so the move was kept quiet.

By May 1 the acute fever of the Laos crisis had eased, the account goes on, and there was a "strong sense... that the U.S. would not go into Laos; that if the case-fire failed, instead, in Thailand and Vietnam."

Johnson Sent On Asia Trip

Vietnam planning was directly affected. The State Department drafted the first of several revisions to tone down the G-2 Pacific task force's recommendations. When the task-force report finally went before the National Security Council on May 8, the study recounts, the State Department was largely prevailed upon to announce that Vice-President Johnson was leaving within days for a trip to Saigon and other Asian capitals.

The final task-force report, quoted in the Pentagon account, recommended the deployment of 400 Special Forces soldiers and an immediate Pentagon study of the further buildup and preparation for possible commitment of U.S. forces to Vietnam, which might result from an NSC decision following discussions between Vice-President Johnson and President Diem. The idea of sending 3,200 other soldiers right away was dropped.

In place of a Pentagon proposal made on May 1 for unilateral American intervention in Vietnam if that became necessary to "save the country from Communism," the final report by the G-2 Pacific task force proposed a new "bilateral arrangement with Vietnam."

"On the grounds that the Geneva accords have placed inhibitions upon Free World action while at the same time placing no restrictions upon the Communists," the report said, "Ambassador Nolting should be instructed to enter into preliminary discussions with Diem regarding the possibility of a defensive security alliance despite the inconsistency of such action with the Geneva accords."

Next: President Kennedy makes his decisions on Vietnam.

South Vietnam Review Ordered

On April 20—the day after the collapse of the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba—President Kennedy ordered a quick review of the Vietnam situation. As quoted by Secretary McNamara, the President's instructions were to "appraise... the Communist drive to dominate South Vietnam" and

"recommend a series of actions (military, political and/or economic, overt and/or covert) which, in your opinion, will prevent Communist domination of that country."

The task force, headed by Roswell L. Gilpatrick, deputy secretary of defense, turned in its report on April 27.

The report, quoted in the Pentagon study, recommended a 100-man increase in the American military advisory mission in Saigon, more American arms and aid for the Vietnamese regional forces known as the Civil Guard, the release of funds for a previously approved expansion of the South Vietnamese Army and the dropping of earlier conditions that President Diem undertake political and social reforms in return. Allied efforts, the report said, should be infused with a sense of urgency to impress friends and foes alike that "come what may, the U.S. intends to win this battle." The emphasis was in the original report.

Even before the report was submitted, it was overtaken by events: The Laos crisis was at its peak. President Kennedy met with the National Security Council on April 26 to decide whether to send troops into Laos. Late that night the Joint Chiefs of Staff alerted the commander in chief of Pacific forces, Adm. Harry D. Felt, "to be prepared to undertake air strikes against North Vietnam, and possibly southern China," the account reports.

Overnight the Vietnam recommendations changed. "As insurance against a conventional invasion of South Vietnam" through the eastern mountains, portions of Laos, the G-2 Pacific task force recommended quick expansion of the South Vietnamese Army by two divisions—40,000 men—plus the first major input of American troops, as training forces, according to the Pentagon study.

The April 28 "Laos annex" the narrative recounts, called for "a 1,000-man [American] training team for each of the two new [South Vietnamese] divisions, plus a 400-man Special Forces contingent to speed up counter-insurgency work: a total of 3,800 men."

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GREEK TRAGEDY—The Acropolis, one of the outstanding remnants of Ancient Greece, is not only in danger from air pollution, but also from television antennae. Once, Athenians had a splendid view of the structure from their rooftops, but now, after thousands of years, 20th century comforts prevail.

## Obituaries

### Adm. Thomas C. Hart, 94; Headed Asiatic Fleet in 1941

SEARON, Conn., July 5 (NYT).—Adm. Thomas C. Hart, 94, USN, retired, commander in chief of the Asiatic Fleet at the time of Pearl Harbor and a former United States senator, died yesterday in his home.

Adm. Hart, who entered the United States Naval Academy in 1893 and retired in 1945 to serve for two years as an appointed senator from Connecticut, filling a vacancy, was one of the senior commanders in World War II.

He was sent to Shanghai in 1933 to take command of the Asiatic Fleet. In December, 1941, he braced his small force for the Japanese onslaught on the Philippines, Dutch East Indies and Malaysia. Called to Washington in February, 1943, he resumed a seat he had held on the Navy's General Board and was entrusted with completing the Navy's report on the Pearl Harbor disaster, which had befallen less vigilant commanders at the Hawaiian base.

About two weeks before the aerial attack on Dec. 7, 1941, Adm. Hart, without consulting Washington, had ordered his FBY-2 (Catalina) long-range flying boats to maintain a discreet surveillance on Cam Ranh Bay, on the southeast coast of Vietnam.

They found a massing of Japanese vessels in that anchorage as a portent of Japanese readiness to strike south. Adm. Hart relayed this information to Washington and felt no great surprise when Washington sent a "warning" message calling for "defensive deployment" to him and to the Pacific Fleet commander at Pearl Harbor a day or two later.

Before the weekend Battle of Makassar Strait, Adm. Hart issued an order to attack that said: "No vessel will leave the scene of the battle."

Javits Forecasts Total Withdrawal By Middle of '72

NEW YORK, July 5 (NYT).—Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N. Y., said today he believes President Nixon will announce on Nov. 1 "that Vietnamization has been completed and that we are getting out just as rapidly as our troops and material can be redeployed."

Sen. Javits, interviewed on television here, added that he thought this would mean that the United States would be disengaged from Vietnam "some time well around the middle of 1972."

He said also that he still feels the United States ought to announce a specific withdrawal date, "especially... (because of)... the renewed declaration of the North Vietnamese that as soon as we announce a date of withdrawal, they'll begin to release the prisoners of war."

Asked to estimate whether the North Vietnamese offer was sincere, the senator replied: "Well, we can never find out unless we try it..."

U.S. Peace Rallies Set For Nov. 6 in 15 Cities

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP).—The National Peace Action Coalition, around up a three-day conference yesterday and called for anti-war demonstrations Nov. 6 in 15 U.S. cities.

Jerry Gordon, a Cleveland attorney and one of the coalition's five national coordinators, said the demonstrations will be held in Cleveland, Washington, Atlanta, Boston, Houston, Tampa, Seattle, Detroit, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Denver and New York.

SOS by Walkie-Talkie

MADRAS, India, July 5 (AP).—The ship's radio was out, so the 7,457-ton Liberian freighter Ocean Glory sent her SOS by walkie-talkie yesterday. The British freighter Chika heard it and rescued all 31 members of the Ocean Glory crew before the freighter sank near here.

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## Farrar Wins Rights in U.S. On New Solzhenitsyn Novel

By Henry Raymond

NEW YORK, July 5 (NYT).—In the fiercest international contest for a work of fiction in years, Farrar, Straus & Giroux, a small but prestigious New York publisher, has obtained the American rights to Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn's latest novel, "August 1914."

The battle for the book, which the Soviet Nobel prize-winning author has called "the most important work of my life," involved not only huge sums of money—one unsuccessful offer exceeded \$500,000—but also the kind of literary and personal considerations that make publishers feel nervous and commercialism feel not completely eclipsed the gracefulness of the book trade.

The outcome of three weeks of frantic negotiations was disclosed today in a telephone interview by Otto F. Walter, editorial director of Luchterhand Verlag, an independent literary publisher at Heidelberg, West Germany. Mr. Walter was designated to handle the book's world rights by Fritz Kurb, a Swiss lawyer who represents Mr. Solzhenitsyn in the West.

out after bids exceeded \$500,000; Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Tagline, Harper & Row, The New York Times and E. P. Dutton.

The publishing camp appears to assure Farrar, Straus & Giroux the rights to the sequel of "August 1914," which Mr. Walter expects will run to two or three more volumes—and which has led some literary experts to compare the work to Tolstoy's epic "War and Peace." Farrar previously has published four of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's works.

The 570-page novel deals with the crushing defeat of the tsarist army in East Prussia in the first ten days of World War I, a period many historians see as having opened the way to revolution, civil war, terror and Bolshevik dictatorship. Mr. Solzhenitsyn, exiled in the distant outside of Moscow of his friend Mikhail Rostropovich, the cellist, is now working on a second volume that will bring history to the Stalinist era, Mr. Walter said.

With scores of publishers from at least ten countries bidding for "August 1914," it is estimated that the book will realize \$2 million in advance royalties before it is translated and published in the West, probably in August 1972.

The bidding, Mr. Walter said, escalated daily since the novel was published last month in Russian by the YMCA Press, a small Russian-language house operated by émigrés in Paris, as a way of establishing the author's copyright. Mr. Solzhenitsyn authorized publication abroad after the Soviet authorities refused to lift the ban on his works in the Soviet Union, according to the German publisher.

Because he believes personal relations still count in literary publishing, Roger W. Straus Jr., president of Farrar, made a quick trip to Frankfurt last week to discuss the American publishing terms with Mr. Walter.

"I just thought that we had a better case and I wanted to present it myself," Mr. Straus said today. "I am glad to say that personal relations still cut more ice in publishing than cable bids of huge sums of money."

Without attempting to conceal his delight over the outcome of his mission, the publisher said that over the weekend he had sold the book club rights "for a few weeks" to the Book-of-the-Month Club. Although he declined to disclose the amount, other publishing sources said it was about \$300,000.



ANIMAL TALES—Two wolf puppies playing in Helsinki zoo, and sometimes the play can get a little rough. If someone bit your tail, wouldn't you yell too?

## Both Argentina and the U.S. Want to Try Two Hijackers

BUENOS AIRES, July 5 (Reuters).—An international tug-of-war developed tonight over who should try an American and girl companion held by Argentine authorities for the longest hijack flight on record.

U.S. Embassy officials here said the United States would ask for the extradition of the hijackers, Robert Lee Jackson, 36, and Miss Ligia Sanchez Archila, 23, to face charges there.

But Argentina's police chief, Gen. Jorge Caceres-Monje, told a Buenos Aires press conference they would stand trial before Argentine courts for the hijacking of a Boeing-707 airliner which set off on a 7,500-mile flight through Latin America.

The 44-hour flight started with the hijacking of the Braniff Airlines jet near San Antonio, Texas, on Friday, and then continued with stops in Mexico, Peru, Brazil and finally Argentina, where authorities foiled the hijackers' desperate bid to reach Algeria.

An Argentine Decision

Observers here said it was now up to Argentine courts as to where the couple would be tried. They said an extradition request from the United States was

likely to be granted if it was proved the hijacking took place over U.S. territory.

Police were trying to establish the nationality of the girl hijacker, Miss Archila was originally believed to be Guatemalan, but Guatemalan Embassy sources denied this. Mexican Embassy sources said she apparently had a forged Mexican passport, but she was not of Mexican nationality.

## Repression, Terrorism Found Growing in East Pakistan

By Sydney H. Schanberg

DACCA (NYT).—Doesn't the world realize that they're nothing but butchers?" asked a foreigner who has lived in East Pakistan for many years. "That they killed—and are still killing—Bengalis just to intimidate them, to make slaves out of them? That they wiped out whole villages, opening fire at first light and stopping only when they got tired?"

The foreigner, normally a calm man, was talking about the Pakistani Army and the blood-bath it has inflicted on East Pakistan in its effort to crush the Bengali independence movement. Most of the foreign residents—diplomats, missionaries, businessmen—also talk the way this man does now. And they are eager to tell what they know to those foreign newsmen who were permitted to re-enter East Pakistan in mid-June and travel around unescorted for the first time since March 25.

Pakistan's military regime considers the foreign press implacably hostile, but it is desperate to prove to the world its claim that order has been restored, that the army is in control and that normality is fast returning to East Pakistan.

The army is, indeed, in control, except for a few areas near the border with India, where the Mukti Fauj, or "liberation army," is active and growing more so with aid from India.

Officials Replaced

Yet, East Pakistan is anything but normal. For this is clearly and simply a military occupation by an alien army.

Bengali police have been re-

placed by police from West Pakistan, the country's dominant wing that lies more than a thousand miles away, with India in between. West Pakistanis are also being flown in to replace officials in every government department, in some cases down to the level of typists.

Houses and shops of those Bengalis who were killed or fled to villages in the countryside have been turned over to Muslim non-Bengali residents of East Pakistan, who are collaborating with the army. The temples of the minority Hindus are being demolished.

Bengali youths, who just over three months ago were exultantly marching through the streets and

shouting slogans of defiance at the military regime, now talk in whispers, slipping up to foreign newsmen for a few seconds to murmur some information about a massacre, the murder of a family member or the destruction of a village. Anonymous letters containing such details find their way every day into newsmen's mailboxes at the Hotel Inter-Continental.

But there is also a new spirit. Many of the Bengalis—a naive and romantic people—realize now that no other country is going to save them, that they will have to do it all themselves and that it will take a long time.

Significant numbers of young men are slipping off to join the

liberation army, which operates from border areas and from sanctuaries just across the border in India. Bengali guerrilla terrorism is increasing. A number of army collaborators have been executed, and more and more homemade bombs explode in Dacca. The resistance is still sporadic, peripheral and disorganized, but it is growing.

With each terrorist act, the army takes revenge, conducting reprisals against the nearest Bengali civilians. Several hundred civilians were reported to have been rounded up and mowed down by the army in Noakhali district recently after the Mukti Fauj executed a member of one of the army's "peace committees" and his wife and children.

The once widely held theory that the cost of the occupation would prove prohibitive and compel Pakistan to pull the army out fairly quickly has been discarded. President Yahya Khan's speech to the nation on June 28 was supposed to have unveiled his long-awaited plan for returning Pakistan—East and West—to civilian rule. It turned out to be exactly the opposite—a declaration that the military dictatorship would continue, with a hand-picked civilian government as camouflage.

Just the day before President Yahya's speech, an army platoon stormed into several predominantly Hindu villages 30 miles from Dacca, killing men and looting and burning homes. Reports of similar pogroms come from other parts of the province. No one knows exactly how many Bengalis the army has killed, but reliable foreign sources here put the figure somewhere over 100,000—possibly much higher.

## Dacca Electricity Reported Knocked Out by Bengalis

NEW DELHI, July 5 (NYT).—Authoritative sources said here today that Bengal insurgents have knocked out the power supply in Dacca, the capital of East Pakistan. These foreign sources, who said they had received their information from contacts in Dacca, reported that the city has been blacked out since Saturday.

Several foreign newsmen are now in East Pakistan, but the sources here in the Indian capital

speculated that no news of the successful attack on the power plant had come out of Dacca either because the reports were being blocked by the authorities there or because the cable office was shut down by the power failure.

Another major East Pakistani town, Comilla, is said to have been without power for over a week. Its power plant was similarly knocked out by insurgents.

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## Youth at the Polls

The constitutional amendment lowering the voting age to 18, which President Nixon signed on Monday, was passed by three-fourths of the states with great celerity. There was, indeed, a strong sentiment within the United States for this measure, as an act of justice to men who could be called to serve in the armed forces at 18, but who could not vote on the issues which might send them out to die. But there was an almost equally articulate body of opinion which mistrusted the young, and each demonstration on campus or in the streets gave them ammunition. Nevertheless, justice won out over mistrust and a broad new level of voters will now be eligible to go to the polls.

Will they take advantage of the franchise? Early signs of youthful registration seem hopeful. But the skeptics can point to many universities, in which the students rioted for greater participation in the government of their institutions and then lapsed into relative apathy when such participation was granted. For their part, the young Americans argue that such participation is essentially meaningless, from their point of view, since other constituencies in the universities—faculty, administration, alumni—will continue to exercise a preponderant influence. And they may use the same argument concerning the vote: the young still constitute a minority; the political structure is stratified and the establishment rules.

It is true that many changes can and should be made in the American party and

governmental structure that might make it—as President Nixon urged in his State of the Union message this year—more responsive to the public, and create more centers of power. But a refusal to vote is still a cop-out and apathy or abstention form one of the most effective tools in the hands of manipulators of the ballot.

The political process can be a boring one at the bottom rungs of the ladders of authority, however exciting for those who are committed to climbing those ladders. It means registration, and the communication of a vote to a slip of paper or a machine after formalities that consume time. And it can mean frustration, when a vote seems lost in an opposition landslide, or when the candidate proves less courageous in office than on the stump.

But that is the way the system works (or stumbles). And it is a far better way than confronting a single slate of candidates picked by processes far more arcane than the American party organization. It is, of course, immeasurably better than an arrangement whereby a self-selected leader interprets the will of the people wholly according to his own lights and doesn't bother to consult that will in any formal way whatever. The 18-year-olds cannot expect to transform the system, either in its workings or its effects overnight. But they are part of it—an important part if they choose—and it is not only the game in town for them, but the fairest game available in a highly imperfect world.

## Replay of 1964?

The Nixon administration's lukewarm reaction to the new Communist peace proposals in the face of what appears to be a deteriorating military situation in South Vietnam lends some weight to the fear expressed by Dr. Daniel Ellsberg, self-acknowledged purveyor of the Pentagon Papers, that the nation may be faced with "a replay of the year 1964."

That was a year, the Pentagon documents reveal, in which the United States government brushed aside possible opportunities for peace and laid plans for wider United States participation in the Vietnam war because officials believed it was essential to prevent a Communist takeover in Saigon.

Then as now, administration officials publicly expressed confidence in the ability of the South Vietnamese to fend for themselves although there were strong private doubts that Saigon's forces could long endure without substantial outside help. Similar doubts surfaced the other day in Saigon as Col. David H. Hackworth, a combat veteran of five years in Vietnam and the most decorated United States officer of the Indochina war, prepared to leave Vietnam and the Army.

"Vietnamization," Col. Hackworth said, "is a word which must be a product of Madison Avenue. It's a public-relations dream. I haven't seen an improvement in ARVN [Army of the Republic of Vietnam]." Echoing Dr. Ellsberg's foreboding, the colonel predicted that by 1973, after the American forces have pulled out, "We'll find ourselves with a situation comparable to 1964."

In view of the reverse South Vietnamese

troops have suffered this year so far in Laos, Cambodia and more recently in the Mekong Delta and near the DMZ, Col. Hackworth may be overoptimistic. These warning signals and the revealed history of the early stages should alert the country to the danger of a new military crisis at any time in Southeast Asia. Such a crisis would pose grave dangers for diminishing American forces and exacerbating decisions for the President.

It is clear that President Nixon has learned one lesson from President Johnson's experience—he is not likely to respond to a crisis with a massive reinforcement of ground forces. But it is not so clear that the President has abandoned the blind faith in American air power that so dramatically failed his predecessor. The United States continues to bomb heavily throughout Indochina. The President has repeatedly threatened to renew widespread bombing of North Vietnam if American forces are placed in jeopardy.

To avoid such a replay of 1964, it is essential now to grasp opportunities for peace that were then slighted. The latest Communist peace proposals do not, of course, guarantee against an ultimate Communist takeover in Saigon. Nor do they assure such an outcome. But they certainly deserve to be fully explored. They appear to offer the United States an opportunity to extricate its troops and prisoners in safety from this misadventure in Southeast Asia, leaving the future of Vietnam to the Vietnamese—which is what should have been done in the first place.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Police and Press

The French police have seldom had a very good press on either side of the Channel and they have often given the press quite as rough treatment as they got from it. But not since the end of the Algerian war can relations between the two have been so bad as they are at present as a result of the "Alain Jaurès Affair." That the French police use violence not only during but after demonstrations, and sometimes against people who were not even demonstrating, let alone using violence themselves, can hardly be news to any Parisian journalist; and it seems unfortunate that the French press should have waited until one of its own members was the victim before launching a major campaign on the issue.

Inevitably, one result of the affair has been to increase the resentment felt by the police against the public in general and the press in particular. The episode the following weekend, when the police failed to intervene for several hours while a crowd smashed and pillaged shops in the Latin Quarter, was widely interpreted as a demonstration that the police are a public necessity rather than a public menace. The police officer responsible was at once removed from his post for "an error of appreciation" whereas the case of those who allegedly beat up M. Jaurès is

being treated by the minister as being sub judice. This procedure is perhaps justifiable but it reinforces a widespread impression that the government regards police excesses as a less serious matter than police negligence; and this order of priorities is inevitably reflected in the behavior of the police themselves.

—From the Times (London).

### The Viet Cong Peace Plan

Inevitably, like other peace plans before it from both sides, this one has much in it that is simply public relations. The sticking point is still the question of the postwar administration. The Viet Cong argue that free elections cannot be held while the American presence distorts the political situation in Saigon. They point to the restrictions already being imposed on the September presidential elections. The Americans respond that free elections cannot be held without some countervailing influence to the Viet Cong's military strength.

Both sides are right. A peace settlement will have to be based on some middle ground. The theory of "Vietnamization" has moved toward it by saying that Saigon could be left to deal with the political issue from a position of some strength without indefinite American backing.

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 6, 1896

PARIS—In the United States finance is closely allied to politics, more closely perhaps than anywhere else, because questions of a general and abstract nature like that of the form of government, the existence or non-existence of slavery and religious establishment or disestablishment have long ago been settled, and legislation is almost wholly concerned with commercial affairs. Wall Street vibrates in response to Washington, and the least whisper at the National Capital finds its echo on the Stock Exchange.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 6, 1921

PARIS—Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist, who has just returned to Vienna from a successful tour in America and England, has told interviewers that the interest in music manifested by the American public has grown considerably since the World War and that the musical taste of the country has become much more refined. "It would be a great mistake," he said, "to regard Americans as unmusical or musically indifferent. It may have been so in the past, but today large sections of the population really enjoy good music."



## High-Profile Economics

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—In economic policy the Nixon administration started off with a deliberately low profile, discreet, careful, and thus easy to adjust in changing circumstances. But last week the low-profile policy was suddenly reaffirmed in high profile.

Behind the change there is an apparent confidence that the policy mix of the past years is truly working. But if that estimate is wrong, the administration will find it that much harder to shift gears, and the result could be a truly sick economy and tough political going for the President in 1972.

The most revealing of the changes is the designation of Secretary of the Treasury John Connally as the administration's chief spokesman on economic policy in place of Chairman Paul McCracken of the Council of Economic Advisers. The personal contrast between the two men announces what that change is all about.

Dr. McCracken is a gnomish academic, keenly sensitive to the uncertainties of trade-offs that inevitably make economic forecasting a hazardous business. While his careful statements earn him the respect of professional colleagues, he personifies to the mass audience an administration not sure of itself. He is Mr. Low Profile in person.

Secretary Connally is about as unsure of himself as his native state of Texas is small. Brisk and decisive in manner, he likes to click off his points one, two, three, four. His emergence as economic spokesman means that the administration is going out on a limb—ending all uncertainty about what its policies truly are. The starting point is a hard-nosed attitude toward those on the lower rungs of the economic ladder. In his first statement as spokesman, Mr. Connally indicated that the administration was not going to take the fiscal steps—increased spending or a tax cut—necessary to promote full employment soon. In the same vein Mr. Nixon vetoed a \$2 billion public works bill pushed through the Congress by the Democrats to create more low-income jobs.

It is a near certainty that unemployment will stay over 6 percent for the balance of this year.

The administration is now going to live with that amount of unemployment unabashedly. Indeed, Mr. Connally called the 4 percent figure, which is generally used as the equivalent of full employment, a "myth" only attained during wartime.

If the administration is openly moving toward acceptance of 6 percent unemployment, however, it is also advertising its readiness to help the great majority who have jobs. For one thing, there will be no wage and price control. That means a lot to workers who are just beginning to catch up with the price increases of the past few years.

Additionally, the administration is helping the middle-income professionals threatened by recent cuts in defense and space spending. The special bill that would authorize \$350 million in loans to the Lockheed Company is one obvious case in point.

Finally, the vast number of Americans in position to make money through lower interest rates are going to get a highly visible break. With public service outlays from the federal budget held in check, the Federal Reserve Board will be under pressure to keep money flowing freely into the banking system. That figures to keep interest rates down. Low interest rates should ginger up the stock market, the housing market, and that part of merchandising dependent on installment buying.

### Loud and Clear

Several conditions explain the decision to come out publicly with a policy that had previously been stated only implicitly. For one thing, the administration's chief economic planner, Director George Shultz of the Office of Management and Budget, is convinced that recovery is assured by 1972. He feels that the only obstacle is uncertainty and a lack of confidence. Talking out loud and clear, he figures, will promote confidence and thus increase the likelihood of achieving genuinely good economic conditions by election year.

Moreover, ambiguity in the past has built pressures on Mr. Shultz to shift his policy. Chairman Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve Board and many Democrats have been pushing

Mr. Shultz very hard for more administration action to hold prices and wages. But it is always difficult and unpleasant to make changes in midyear. By flatly asserting the continuation of past policy, Mr. Shultz hopes to dissipate the pressure for change.

The truly trouble with this approach is that it may be wrong. It is at least possible that the economy will not pick up even in late 1972. And with the President committed and on the record, it will be that much harder for him to turn around if things do go sour.

The quickening movement of events on Vietnam is unmistakable. In Paris, the other side in the peace talks has made a specific offer to return all American prisoners if the United States commits itself to early and total withdrawal. In Vietnam, U.S. military leaders are indicating a willingness, indeed a desire, to speed up the pace of troop withdrawal. At home, political support for continuing involvement in Vietnam without limit is visibly crumbling.

The Communist initiative in the Paris talks has the effect of removing an important cosmetic element from the Nixon policy. That is the President's argument that we must keep forces in Vietnam indefinitely in order to get the prisoners free.

It has been perfectly clear all along that the prisoners were more likely to be released if we got out of the war than if we stayed in—the point now made explicit in Paris. But by emphasizing concern for the prisoners, and talking in extreme terms about the "barbaric" treatment the President has distracted attention from his more serious reason for refusing to set a final withdrawal date: the fear that such a commitment would undermine the Saigon government and open the way for a quick Communist takeover in South Vietnam.

Since taking office, Mr. Nixon has not retreated from the objective of assuring an anti-Communist government in Saigon for at least some years ahead. He has tried to win American public acceptance of the burdens involved by use of the prisoner issue and by gradual troop withdrawal.

But now the prisoner issue is effectively neutralized, and public opinion has become disaffected far beyond the point of being satisfied by gradual withdrawal: publication of the Pentagon Papers has only deepened existing doubts about the whole basis of the American role in Vietnam.

And American military attitudes are changing. More and more professional officers are desperately worried at the effect of Vietnam on the U.S. Army: the

## Pentagon Papers' Strange Bedfellows

By Alexander Auerbach

WASHINGTON.—Crisis, like politics, produces strange bedfellows, and the conflict over the publication of the so-called Pentagon Papers produced some of the strangest.

Lester Maddox and George Wallace spoke out for The New York Times despite their hostility toward its liberal views. A conservative Republican paper called the Nixon administration "inept and stupid." The Wall Street Journal editorialized in defense of taking of government information, although not government property.

Pierre Salinger, who, when he was a presidential press secretary, was obliged to joust with the press, defended press efforts to dig out secret information in his new role of columnist.

And some columnists peeked under the press's mantle of righteousness to point out that The New York Times had in years past been editorially horrified at the thought of using secret documents.

In all it was a rough time for the press, and even the U.S. Supreme Court's 6-3 verdict in favor of The New York Times and The Washington Post was hardly the ringingly unanimous decision many editors would have liked.

The controversy—involving grave issues of constitutional rights and the nation's security, and powerful institutions on both sides—was the stuff in which editorialists glory.

"The immediate issue," said the Wall Street Journal, was whether "an American [sic] free to speak and publish without prior restraint or censorship. The answer, under the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution, is a resounding yes."

One issue touched upon by the Journal and other papers was how the documents were obtained. "But a charge of theft," the paper said, "suggests that information has the same status as an Army truck or any other piece of government property. It does not."

"Aside from the paper and ink, which could be called property, this is information dealing with the conduct of the public's business. Whether or not the public should have this information is not a question of property but a question of the public's right to information weighed against security considerations."

The Baltimore Sun called for "a rule of reason in 'defining' government information," arguing that the "top secret" label is used more often to hide administrative errors than to protect vital national secrets. But columnist Victor Lasky turned The New York Times' own words back on itself. Lasky recalled a December, 1967, edi-

torial that attacked the Saturday Evening Post for revealing actions of the National Security Council during the Cuban crisis six weeks before.

In an editorial titled "Breath of Security," The New York Times intimated, "How can advisers to the President be expected to give advice freely and easily and at all times honestly and with complete integrity if they have to worry about what their arguments will look like in print a few weeks later?"

But if Lasky was saying The New York Times had changed its tune, what would he have said of the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion-Ledger?

The Clarion-Ledger, politically conservative, has no love lost for The New York Times. The newspaper went out of its way in an editorial to recall a New York Times series "that depicted Fidel Castro as a sort of Robin Hood bent on agrarian reform." The Clarion-Ledger also criticized the decision to publish the Pentagon Papers.

"Having said all that," the paper concluded, "we believe the government more to suppress the publication was a mistake."

The right of the people of the nation to know what newspapers can turn up is indisputable.

Another conservative made very uncomfortable by the flap was William Loeb, publisher of the Manchester, N.H., Union-Leader. In a front-page editorial, in bold face type, Loeb wrote:

"This newspaper finds it difficult to determine who presents the more disgusting sight, the left-wing newspapers and the left-wing political leaders in the United States who seem determined to vilify their own nation, their own flag, even their armed forces, or the Nixon administration on the other hand, which is so inept and stupid in its presentation to the American people of what is actually a very good case for the Vietnam war."

Obviously, not all the press was ready to back The New York Times. The Birmingham, Ala., News said: "Whether or not the thief who took [the papers] and the newspaper editors and the peace-at-any-price activists who read them consider their publication dangerous to the national interest, the person who stamped them top secret had reason to do so."

"So long as that stamp was on them, the theft was a violation of the law and the publication, however rationalized, was the height of irresponsibility." The Detroit News said "that it does not agree with those of our press colleagues contending that national interest—and the cause of a free press—are served by the current battle over publication of secret Pentagon papers."

At its extreme, the paper said, the practice would allow publication of secret weapon plans and intelligence reports, which "would result in a disastrous (for the press) collision between press freedom and the manifest democratic need for orderly government."

The editors added that the News "does not want the freedom of press, so important to our existence, shriveled to justify this type of irresponsibility."

### Gallup Poll

Newspack magazine commissioned the Gallup poll to find out what a representative sampling of Americans thought about the publication of the papers.

Gallup reported 46 percent of the people polled said they disapproved of government attempts to keep the paper from publication; 53 percent favored the government's effort to keep the paper out of the public's hands. Yet, an almost identical plurality felt that there was greater harm done to "national security" by publishing the documents than to freedom of the press by the attempts to block publication.

A majority—56 percent—felt that the government keeps too much information secret, but the same percentage felt the press is too quick to publish classified material whether or not it might hurt national security.

In short, the poll indicates that the public is hardly torn between the two sides. The New York Times and other papers did, and most are just as dubious about the judgment of the government. And, of course, there are those people who have no opinion at all. In the Newsweek poll they ranged from 13 to 19 percent of the total—up to one adult in five.

Not every paper received controversial reactions from its readers. The Montana Standard in Butte ran wire service stories on the Pentagon Papers, editorials, comment and cartoons. Yet Jeffrey Gibson, editor of the editorial page, reports he hasn't received a single letter from a reader on the subject.

"In my experience there is damned little reaction in this community to anything that happens outside Butte," Gibson says.







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## 'Ten' Bankers Discuss Plan To Check Eurodollar Flow

By William Ellington

BASEL, July 5 (AP-DJ).—Major central banks have come up with a plan to restrain expansion of the Eurodollar market, but success depends partly on cooperation from small central banks and other official institutions.

A special facility to isolate officially-owned Eurodollars from circulation is being negotiated between the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and the New York Federal Reserve Bank. The amount of

Eurodollars to be withdrawn will be decided by major central banks on the basis of recommendations by a special BIS committee.

Initially, the facility will be used only by the Group of Ten. But officials say that if the facility works well, outside central banks will be invited to participate, which could make control of Eurodollar supplies much more effective.

Eurodollar placements by the Group of Ten total less than \$3 billion, whereas placements by outside central banks, governments and other official institutions total an estimated \$12 billion.

## German Steel Industry to Be Reorganized

BRUSSELS, July 5 (AP-DJ).—The European Economic Community is working to organize the West German steel industry into four cartel-like "rationalization groups," officials say.

The EEC Executive Commission has insisted that the industry drop the idea of production quotas for each firm, but it is permitting them to share out the market by agreements among individual firms to specialize in particular products. These agreements will cover major steel products.

The object is to provide for an orderly market without preventing competition.

Until now this has been done through four sales organizations. The new "rationalization groups" have virtually the same membership.

The sales organizations were set up in 1967 with the approval of the European Coal and Steel Community, which has since been absorbed by the Common Market. Authorization for that arrangement expired on June 30. The new pact will be made retroactive to July 1, after final proposals are made and approved by the Executive Commission.

The commission announced last week that the first proposals by the West German firms were not in accord with the Treaty of Paris that set up the Coal and Steel Community, but that it was working with them on new ones that would be.

## May Deficit Reported by Bundesbank

Payments Imbalance Put at 23 Million DM

FRANKFURT, July 5 (AP-DJ).—West Germany had a basic payments deficit of 23 million deutsche marks in May, compared with an April surplus of 1,189 million DM and a surplus of 338 million DM a year earlier, the Bundesbank reported today.

The overall payments balance, including West Germany's International Monetary Fund position and special drawing rights, however, showed a May surplus of 794 million DM, up from an April surplus of 1,175 million DM and a May, 1970, surplus of 1.11 billion DM.

All May figures are preliminary, the Bundesbank noted.

For the first five months of the current year, the basic balance closed with a preliminary 1.28 billion DM surplus, up from a 4,097 billion DM deficit in the like 1970 period.

The five-month overall balance showed a preliminary 19.61 billion DM surplus, which compared with a 3,063 billion DM surplus in like 1970.

The Bundesbank considers the basic payments balance the best indicator of the country's payments situation. It comprises current accounts and long-term capital movements.

The current account was 68 million DM in surplus in May, against an April deficit of 13 million and a 455 million surplus a year earlier.

The five-month current-account balance showed a surplus of 190 million DM, down from a 610 million surplus in the like 1970 period.

Long-term capital movements were 91 million DM in deficit in May, against a surplus of 1,266 billion DM in April and a deficit of 77 million DM in May, 1970.

Long-term transactions in the five-month period were 1,051 billion DM in surplus, versus a deficit of 4,707 billion DM a year earlier.

Short-Term Inflow

On balance, short-term capital movements showed an inflow of 3,499 billion DM in May, up from 1,087 billion in April and 901 million a year earlier.

For the five-month period, short-term transactions resulted in a 4,519 billion DM surplus on balance, up from a surplus of 2,787 billion in the like 1970 period.

The central bank also reported that since it resumed its activities on the foreign-exchange market in early June as a seller of United States dollars, its net monetary reserves declined on balance by 7.5 billion DM to 99.9 billion DM last month.

Reserves Decline

The bank also said that foreign exchange reserves fell 1,914 billion deutsche marks to 38,649 billion DM in the week ended June 30.

Overall monetary reserves declined to 62,880 billion DM from 64,721 billion the preceding week.

Gold reserves fell 1,824,000 DM to 14,579 billion DM while there was an increase in the drawing rights on the gold tranche at the International Monetary Fund of 74,290,000 DM to 3,644 billion DM.

The Bundesbank said an estimated 230 million today at prices ranging from 3,500 DM a dollar to 3,505 DM, foreign exchange dealers here said.

The dollar closed at 3,505 DM, after opening at 3,495 and being fixed at 3,507 DM.

**European Airbus Buys GE Engine**

MUNICH, July 5 (AP-DJ).—The European Airbus group has placed an order worth 230 million with General Electric Co. of the United States for the firm's CF 6-50 jet engine.

The order for 20 of the GE engines was announced here today by Deutsche Airbus, speaking for Airbus Industries of Paris, the management unit for the European A-300-B Airbus.

First deliveries are scheduled for mid-1972. The flight of the first prototype is set for September of that year.

## Economic Analysis

# The 'Myth' of 4% Unemployment

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 5 (NYT).—Although it was almost lost because of the natural interest in President Nixon's major economic decisions last week, Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally, in announcing the decisions, let slip an important strand of thought within the government.

Mr. Connally used a rather forceful word—"myth"—to describe the widely-held view among the general public that the United States should regard an unemployment rate of 4 percent of the labor force as the "norm" of full employment.

He said this rate had not been achieved in a quarter century except in wartime, which includes the Vietnam period.

This is not a numbers game, Mr. Connally's view has great implications for government policy, in the sense of how much this or future presidents and Federal Reserve Boards should stimulate the economy.

Liberal Economists Agree

And there is a fascinating coincidence. Starting from distinctly different ideological premises and a different line of reasoning, some liberal economists in the United States have also reached the conclusion that a 4 percent unemployment rate is now a "myth."

Mr. Connally is a conservative. It has been a conservative habit for a long time to worry a shade more about inflation than about unemployment—a thoroughly respectable sense of priorities—and also, quite frankly, to "explain away" somewhat the unemployment figures.

The secretary did so last week. He related unemployment to defense cutbacks. He showed that the jobs rate for married men was not high relative to past recessions and recovery periods—about 3.3 percent. He emphasized the issue of the "composition" of unemployment.

**U.S. Becomes Largest User Of Special Drawing Rights**

WASHINGTON, July 5 (NYT).—By the end of May the United States had become the world's largest user of special drawing rights, or "paper gold," the International Monetary Fund reported today.

The United States by then had "spent" \$337 million of its SDRs to purchase unwanted dollars from others. The transactions in May included transfers of \$55 million of SDRs to Belgium and \$150 million to the Netherlands—both countries that do not traditionally retain large holdings of dollars or any other reserve currency.

The transfer to the Netherlands brought that country's holdings of SDRs very close to the limit of the amount it is required to accept from the United States or any other country. The limit is three times a country's initial allocation. The Netherlands could voluntarily accept more than that amount.

Although the United States has used more SDRs than any other country, a number of others have used a bigger share of their initial allocation. The United States has used 21 percent of its supply, which totaled \$1,584 billion—the largest of any country.

The IMF also reported these developments in its monthly survey:

- The fund bought \$70 million of gold from South Africa

**Exchanges Suspend Trade in IOS Shares**

LONDON, July 5 (AP-DJ).—The Council of the London Stock Exchange today suspended transactions in the common shares of IOS Ltd. The move was expected after the Ontario and Quebec Securities Commissions issued a temporary cease-trading order against IOS Friday.

The Amsterdam and Luxembourg stock exchanges also suspended trading in IOS, effective today, spokesman for the two exchanges said.

**French Reserves Rise**

PARIS, July 5 (AP-DJ).—Official French gold and foreign currency reserves increased by 148 million francs (\$26.5 million) in June to 24,459 billion francs, the Finance Ministry announced today. It is the smallest rise since March, 1970.

**Wage Increases Reported by 'Six'**

LUXEMBOURG, July 5 (AP-DJ).—Member countries of the European Economic Community reported large rises in industrial wages between October, 1969, and October, 1970, the community's statistical service said today.

Italy led the list with an increase of 24 percent. Wages in the Netherlands rose 14 percent, Luxembourg and West Germany 13 percent and France 12 percent.

Belgian statistics were not included because Belgium was unable to furnish figures before the report was compiled.

The report said purchasing power rose 43 percent in Italy between April, 1964, and October, 1969, 49 percent in West Germany, 36 percent in the Netherlands, 33 percent in France and 24 percent in Luxembourg.

## Saudi Arabia Joins Bidders For British North Sea Oil

By John M. Lee

LONDON, July 5 (NYT).—Saudi Arabia, guardian of the world's largest oil reserves, is joining the crowd of companies and countries maneuvering to win additional concessions for oil exploration in the British North Sea.

Norsk Hydro, a diversified industrial concern largely owned by the Norwegian government, and already participating in the oil discoveries in the Norwegian sector of the sea, has also put out feelers to join the action on the British side of the dividing line.

Such unusual activity demonstrates the depth of interest in the promising British waters. The government here is putting up another 436 blocks covering 38,800 square miles for bid or application by Aug. 20. The competition promises to be intense.

In a recent announcement of the government's new offer, Sir John Edén, Minister of Industry, predicted, "We are only at the beginning of the oil-discovering era on the continental shelf."

On the basis of present discoveries alone, the British and Norwegian sectors combined should be producing one million barrels of high-quality crude oil a day by the mid-1970s. Such a total, roughly equivalent to 10 percent of Western European requirements, is hardly likely to upset European dependence on African and Middle East oil, but it is nonetheless quite important for Britain and Norway.

Most of the new British concessions to be awarded lie off the east coast of Scotland. Interest has been running high there since the major discoveries of

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All U.S. stock exchanges were closed Monday, July 5, to mark Independence Day, which fell this year on Sunday.

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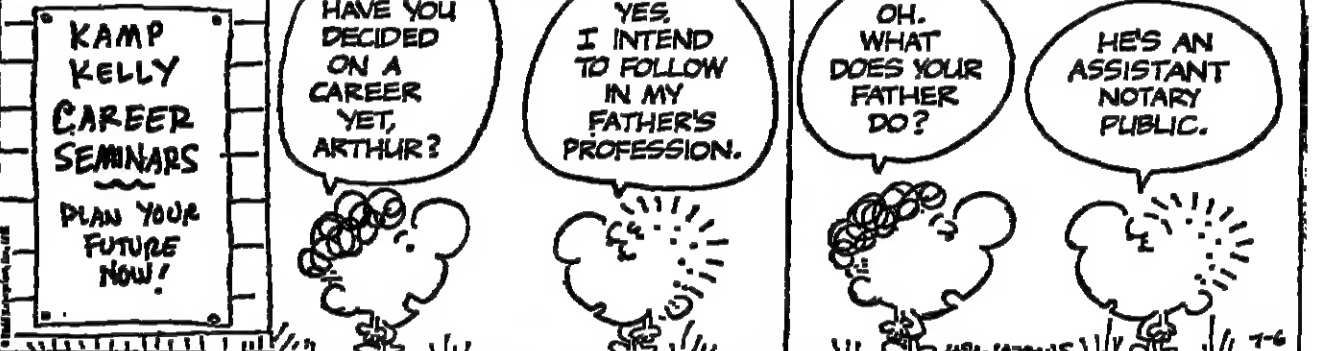
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Two approaches to slam bidding are usually available: careful analysis and careful bashing. There is something to be said for both methods, and the diagrammed deal illustrates this. It was played in the semifinals of the Helsingør Knokout Team Championship here last month.

North and South at one table produced the scientific auction shown in the diagram. The response of four clubs to one spade was a splinter, showing good spade support, slam prospects and at most one club. There followed a series of one-bids in the course of which South showed the ace, king and queen of diamonds.

North settled in six spades, judging correctly that a heart finesse would be needed to make a grand slam. He knew that South would have shown second-round control at the six-level if he could have done so in preference to showing third-round control of diamonds.

North's second club bid had pinpointed a void, but West led the club king anyway to avoid giving the declarer help in the other suits. South ruffed in dummy, drew trumps, and claimed all the tricks when the heart finesse succeeded.

Matters were more dramatic at the second table.

In response to one spade, North bid a direct five no-trump. His plan was to bid seven spades if his partner held the spade ace, relying on the heart suit to produce tricks.

This was a double gamble, for

the defense might have been able to cash the diamond ace at the first trick, and there was no certainty that the hearts could be run without loss. In reply to the grand slam force, South bid six clubs, showing the ace in the methods of the partnership, and North bid seven spades according to plan.

His gamble succeeded when West, as before, led the club king. This was the wrong opening lead, but it was East, not West, who was at fault. East should have made a Lightner lead-directing double of seven spades and left his partner to work it out.

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	Pass	4♠	Pass
4♠	Pass	5♠	Pass
5♠	Pass	5♥	Pass
6♠	Pass	6♠	Pass

West led the club king.

North

♠ KQ72
♥ AQJ10865
♦ J3
♣ 8

West

♠ 84
♥ K942
♦ 86
♣ AKJ84

East

♠ 96
♥ 10
♦ 109752
♣ Q109653

South (D)

♠ AJ1053
♥ 73
♦ AKQ4
♣ 72

Why, come to think of it, very conception of this book should be a giveaway. For how can one possibly hope to convey the actuality of a person that one has already defined as a type? What Dr. Coles is really telling us is that he has re-investigated the elephant, and he is now prepared to believe that it consists not only of a trunk, but one ear as well.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times staff book reviewer.

## BOOKS

THE MIDDLE AMERICANS  
Proud and Uncertain

Text by Robert Coles. Photographs by Jon Erikson. Atlantic, Little Brown. 181 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

HOW extremely decent of Robert Coles, the child psychiatrist, and Jon Erikson, the photographer, to give us "The Middle Americans." How sensitive of them to realize that even members of the so-called silent majority—the "average people" who belong to the "white-collar, middle class"—are human. How worthy of them to go "out there" to listen and observe, in order that we—East Coast Establishmentarians, intellectuals, devil-theorists, snobs, and woolly-headed intellectuals all—may finally understand. How very thoughtful. And also, how sad and ironic that in their frenzy of goodwill they have produced a book whose message is at best confused and at worst quite the opposite of what they intended it to be.

For how are we to take "The Middle Americans"? How are we to view Jon Erikson's photographs? (We sample them first since they take up over half the book.) They show us people at work, people at home, people at play. White people, fat men drinking beer; clusters of signs on roadside diners; women in hairdressers at their ironing boards; the Monday wash hung out on the line; parades; picnics; machines; housing projects; drive-in movies; bumper stickers; tasteless interior decor and tasteless art; mass activities and mass artifacts.

Children, in short. But what are they supposed to tell us? That we must shun stereotypes and look beneath surfaces? That people are themselves? I don't quite understand.

Or perhaps the pictures are supposed to humble us—to reinforce the clichés in our heads in preparation for Robert Coles's text? That must be it, for here is Coles near the close of his preface, telling it: "Again and again we have been compelled to realize how various—wonderfully so, confusingly so—the human beings we here call middle Americans can turn out to be. I realize that at times in this text I struggle vainly to suggest that variety. As one goes from home to home one reaches desperately for more nouns, more adjectives, more modifying phrases—in the perhaps futile hope that what

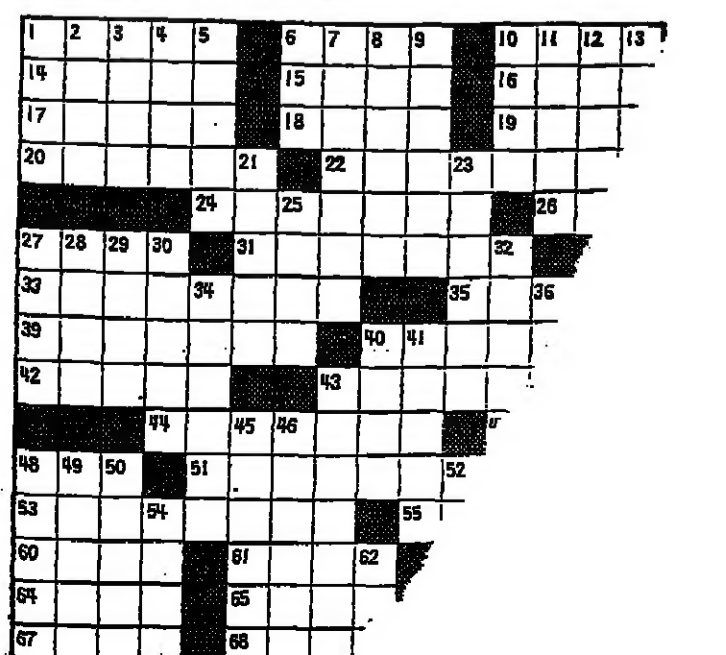
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Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times staff book reviewer.

## CROSSWORD

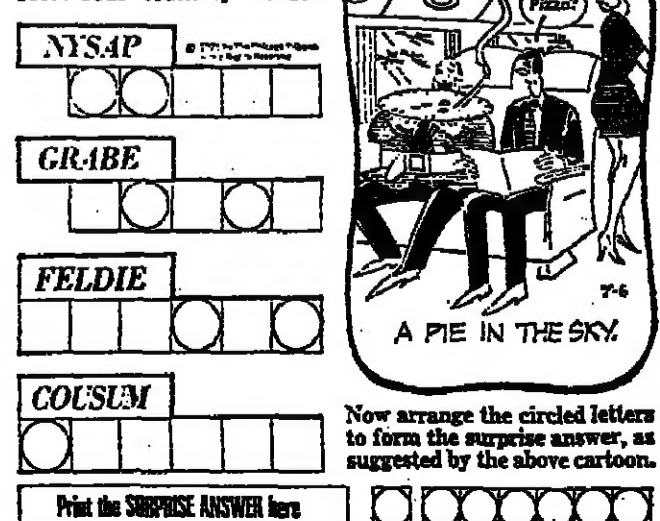
By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- 1 Brewing residue
  - 6 Famous poet
  - 10 Two horses
  - 14 Certain horse show
  - 15 Unlike a tumbler
  - 16 Peary's conquest
  - 17 African antelope
  - 18 Washington bills
  - 19 Helper
  - 20 Defeated
  - 22 Some runs
  - 24 Musical works
  - 26 Strain
  - 27 Take—view of
  - 31 Desert
  - 33 Onstage gesture
  - 35 Coolidge's understudy
  - 39 Balloon-flying need
  - 40 Historian's concern
  - 42 Choose
  - 43 Poise
  - 44 Come-on signal at bridge
  - 47 Prophet
  - 48 Sal, for one
- DOWN
- 1 Colorless
  - 2 Did work at Belmont
  - 3 Totals
  - 4 Accomplishment
  - 5 Objects of a hunt
  - 6 Nebraska Indian
  - 7 Handbooks
  - 8 Javelin cords
  - 9 Show to another pew
  - 10 Mineral
  - 11 Particular
  - 12 Tree
  - 13 In want
  - 21 Magistrates of old
  - 23 Words to the audience
  - 25 Henhouse unit
  - 27 French cleric
  - 28 Kind of alliance
  - 29 Royalty
  - 30 Adjective for a producing Jersey
  - 32 Adam's apples' opposites
  - 34 Indian tribal unit
  - 36 Fall in power
  - 37 Verb suffix
  - 38 Silver abbr.
  - 40 Weight system
  - 41 Chopped
  - 43 Gratifies
  - 45 Guardians of mines
  - 46 By means of this
  - 48 Oppium
  - 49 Church part
  - 50 Tacloban's island
  - 52 Gave springing
  - 54 Work animals
  - 56 Walker Grey
  - 57 Moslem title
  - 58 French resort
  - 59 Robbers' persuaders
  - 62 Skill



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AMUSE FORTY BARREN GAMBLE

Answers: Dangerous to read this post at the beach!—BURNS



AMPLE FOR N.Y. CITY. cooking.  
cleaning, no driving necessary.  
good salary & living conditions.  
must have visa ready. Write: RU-  
HIV, Le JAS, PLAN DE LA TOUR  
3 France.



